INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 163— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

WORKING COMMITTEE SOLVES COMMUNAL PROBLEM

COMPROMISE BETWEEN NATIONALISM AND COMMUNALISM

Gandhiji Leaves Bombay To See Viceroy

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SETTLING BREACHES OF TRUCE

A. I. C. C. MEETING IN BOMBAY NEXT MONTH.

SESSION OF CONGRESS CABINET ENDS

Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for Surat on Sunday night a few hours after the Congress Working Committee concluded its six days session in Bombay.

Almost immediately after reaching Surat Gandhiji proceeds to Simla to see the Viceroy and discuss with him the question of implementing the Delhi pact.

This decision was taken on the receipt of a communication received from the Viceroy late on Saturday night. The communication was in reply to the telegram despatched by Gandhiji the previous day.

STILL HOPING

The tone of the communication is said to be conciliatory and the Working Committee was inclined to think that they could still "obtain relief" regarding the complaints about the breach of the Delhi Truce.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative just before his departure to Surat Gandhiji declared that he was going to obtain redress of the breach of the Delhi Pact by entreaty. Gandhiji gave very brief and enigmatic replies to the few questions put to him.

"Are you going to see the Viceroy and when" was the first question put to him. Gandhiji replied "I hope so but I cannot say when."

The next question was: "What are the important questions for discussion and settlement between you and the Viceroy." Gandhiji exclaimed "I have no notion."

What are the steps you propose to take to redress the breaches of the Delhi Agreement? "Entreaty."

When our representative asked Gandhiji about his visit to London and wanted to know if it was still dependent on a satisfactory settlement of the question of the breaches of truce he remarked that his visit to London was dependent "on many things."

Question: What are they—Most of them I do not know.

The last question was about the communal problem. Gandhiji was asked: "If the formula now suggested by the Working Committee for the settlement of the communal was unacceptable to Maulana Shaukat Ali's party and if an alternative formula acceptable to all parties was not forthcoming would the Congress urge its own formul at the Round Table Conference or would it agree to arbitration".

The reply was "This is more than I can answer at the present moment."

A new formula to settle the communal problem which is described as a compromise between the proposals based on undiluted communalism and undiluted nationalism has been prepared by the Working Committee and placed before the country for its general acceptance.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING ON AUGUST 4.

The next meeting of the Working Committee will be held again in Bombay on August 4 and 5 and it will be followed by the first meeting of the newly constituted All-India Congress Committee on August 6.

Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai and party left for Surat on Sunday night. The rest of the members are also leaving Bombay to-day but Pandit Jawaharlal is expected to stay in Bombay for a week.

Official Version Of The Proceedings

At the close of the Congress Cabinet meeting on Sunday evening the following communique was issued by the General Secretaries:

Among the important subjects that the Committee considered was the serious question of the complaints received from various provinces about breaches of the Delhi settlement by Provincial authorities. It is not necessary for the Committee to say more on this question as it is taking necessary steps in the matter and is not without hope of obtaining relief.

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

On the communal question the following resolution was passed:—

"However much it may have failed in the realisation, the Congress has from its very inception set up pure nationalism as its ideal. It has endeavvoured to break down communal barriers. The following Lahore resolution was the culminating point in its advance towards nationalism."

LAHORE RESOLUTION.

"In view of the lapse of the Nehru report it is unnecessary to declare the policy of the Congress regarding the communal question, the Congress believing that in an independent India communal questions can only be solved on strictly national lines. But as the Sikhs in particular, and the Muslims and the other minorities in general had expressed dissatisfaction over the solution of communal questions proposed in the Nehru report, this Congress assures the Sikhs, the Muslims and other minorities that no solution thereof in any future constitution will be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to the parties concerned."

Hence the Congress is precluded from setting forth any communal solution of the communal problem. But at this critical juncture in the history of the nation it is felt that the Working Committee should suggest for adoption by the country a solution though communal in appearance yet as nearly national as possible and generally acceptable to the communities concerned. The Working Committee shall, therefore, after full and free discussion passed the following scheme:—

A WAY OUT OF A DEADLOCK.

(1) (a) The article in the constitution relating to fundamental rights shall include a guarantee to the communities concerned of the protection to their cultures, languages, scripts, education, profession and practice of religion and religious endowments.

(b) Personal laws shall be protected by specific provisions to be embodied in the constitution.

(c) Protection of political and other rights of minority communities in the various provinces shall be the concern and be within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

2. The franchise shall be extended to all adult men and women. (Note: The Working Committee is committed to adult franchise by the Karachi resolution of the Congress and cannot entertain any alternative franchise. In view, however, of misapprehensions in some quarters the Committee wishes to make it clear that in any event the franchise shall be uniform and so extensive as to reflect in the electoral rolls the proportion in the population all over India.)

JOINT ELECTORATES.

3. (a) Joint electorates shall form the basis of representation in the future constitution of India.

(b) For the Hindus in Sindh, Muslims in Assam and the Sikhs in the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Province and other Hindus and Muslims in any province where they are less than 25 per cent. of the population seats shall be reserved in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures on the basis of population with the right to contest additional seats.

4. Appointments shall be made by a non-party Public Services Commission which shall prescribe the minimum qualifications and which shall have due regard to efficiency of public service as well as to the principle of equal opportunities to all communities for a fair share in the public services of the country.

5. In the formation of Federal and Provincial Cabinets interests of minority communities should be recognised by convention.

SIND AND N. W. F. PROVINCE.

6. The North-Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan shall have the same form of Government and administration as other provinces.

7. Sind shall be constituted into a separate province provided that people of Sind are prepared to bear the financial burden of the separated province.

8. The future constitution of the country shall be Federal. Residuary powers shall vest in the Federating unit unless on further examination it is found to be against the best interests of India.

The Working Committee has adopted the foregoing scheme as a compromise between the proposals based on undiluted communalism and undiluted nationalism. Whilst on the one hand the Working Committee hopes that the whole nation will endorse the scheme, on the other it assures those who

(Continued on page 5).

GANDHI-WILLINGDON CONFERENCE AT SIMLA

BOMBAY, (Sunday) 3 p.m.

It is reliably understood that Mahatma Gandhi received a communication from the Viceroy late last night in reply to his telegram. The contents of the communication from Simla were the subject of discussion at the Congress Working Committee meeting this morning.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves for Surat to-night and will immediately proceed to Simla and talk matters over personally with the Viceroy.

GERMANY'S APPEAL TO U. S. A.

Urgency Of Financial Situation

CABINET DISCUSSING QUESTIONS

LONDON, July 12.

Berlin—The Government in the afternoon through diplomatic channels appealed to the United States and the Governments of other interested Power pointing out the urgency of the financial situation in Germany. The cabinet is discussing the question with Herr Luther and was still sitting at 1 p.m.—Reuter.

LONDON EXPERTS' CONFERENCE .....

Italy Acctpts Britain's Invitation

LONDON, July 12.

Rome—The Government has accepted British Government's invitation to the Conference of Experts in London on 17th July. It says it will instruct its representatives to assist in every way possible. Meanwhile the Government will not demand payment of reparations due from Germany on 15th July.—Reuter.

REQUEST FROM REICH

Hoover's Denial

LONDON, July 12.

Washington—The Acting Secretary of State Castle has issued statement via White House that President Hoover has not received request from Reich in connection with financial difficulties nor has he been asked to intercede with the Federal Reserve Board. The statement which has been issued after conference with President Hoover who is spending week-end at Rapidan River Camp, adds: "It is well-known that executive has no authority over Federal Reserve Board and does not attempt to influence it. The President has not exchanged any messages with Germany."—Reuter's Special.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO JAPAN

Airmen Lt Brix And Doret's Dash

LONDON, July 12.

Le Bourget—Airmen Le Brix and Doret took off this morning on attempt to fly non-stop to Japan and establish new record for long distance flight. Le Brix recently created world record for distance over closed circuit covering 10500 kilometres.—Reuter's Special.

SECTION 144 IN PESHAWAR

Prohibition Of Meetings And Demonstrations

PESHAWAR, July 11.

On the ground that they obstruct traffic on the King's highway Mr. Caroe, the District Magistrate of Peshawar, has issued an order under Section 144, prohibiting meetings, processions and demonstrations on or within the area extending four miles north and south of the Grant Trunk Road for a period of two months. The order does not apply to the area within the four walls of the City.—A. P.

LASHKAR BEATEN ON FRONTIER

SIMLA, July 12.

Information has been received from Quetta that a lashkar of Sulaiman Khel and Kharoti tribesmen from over the Afghan border, estimated at 500 to 1000 strong was beaten off and the enemy are reported to have sustained a number of casualties. The garrison lost one man killed. Latest reports are to the effect that the lashkar has not yet dispersed. All necessary precautions have been taken. Militia posts have been reinforced and a moveable column of regular troops is standing by. The Royal Air Force are patrolling the Zhob area in order to locate the present whereabouts of the lashkar.—A. P.

PEASANTS TO MIGRATE

Attachments Galore In Siddapur.

From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 12.

Attachments for realising the second revenue instalment are galore in Siddapur. Sjt. Sitaram Hegde, President, Siddapur Taluk Congress Committee paid whatever he had and promised to pay the remaining amount next day in the kutcheri but japti officers refused to hear of it and attached several articles including a she-buffalce both in his house and another house which Sjt. Hegde had sublet. The Mamlatdar refused to return the neighbours' articles as they did not bear their names. Many such attachments of property are reported. Peasants quite despairing of getting justice are thinking of migrating to adjoining territories.

C. P. CULTIVATORS' PLIGHT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, July 11.

The condition of the agriculturists in the northern districts of the Central Provinces is giving some cause for anxiety. These districts as is well known are always famine-stricken and the low prices of commodities and the trade depression have added fuel to the fire.

CULTIVATOR'S PLIGHT.

Though the monsoon this year appears to be promising, the unstable conditions of trade will, it seems, prevent all progress towards recovery. Fortunately for them, the Malguzars have paid a major portion of the Land Revenue but this does not reduce the plight of the cultivators who are mostly tenants.

"MISCONSTRUED."

The surprising feature of the case is the general lethargy with which the Local Government is taking steps in the matter. All representations to secure remission of Land Revenue have been misconstrued as "Congress Plans to start no tax campaign in C P." and the recent Communique issued by the Governor makes it quite clear that Government have no intention to forego any land revenue under the pretence of "economic crisis."

ATTACHED AND RETURNED.

Some attachments of property are also reported from those districts and only recently some of Seth Govind Das' property (1 motor car and 1 silver Buggie) was attached by the Police. Seth Govind Das could not make out the motive behind this move on the part of the Jubbulpore authorities but he was rather astonished when the attached property was returned the same evening and the Police explained that this was due to some "misunderstanding", and that Government had allowed Seth Govindas time upto 13th inst. to remit the Land Revenue.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CAWNPORE POLICE

Enquiry Committee To Commence Sitting From 13th

CAWNPORE, July 12.

The Enquiry Committee to enquire into the allegations against the police as announced in the Government resolution published with the Cawnpore Riots Enquiry Commission Report, will commence its sitting from 13th July.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG ON BAGALKOT LOCAL BOARD.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, July 7.

The Taluka Local Board, Bagalkot, in its meeting had resolved to hoist the national flag on its office buildings. The tri-colour flag is now flying on the premises of the office. This is the first Board in the Karnatak that has hoisted the National Flag.

ECHO OF DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE

Sensational Revelations By Lingayat Leader

CONFESSES HE HAD GIVEN FALSE EVIDENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 111

Newspapers in Karnataka have given much prominence during the last week to a statement made by Mr. Shankarappa Minajgi, a notable Lingayat merchant of his place on the 27th June [illegible] his false deposition in the Dharwar Riot case of 1921 in which 21 leaders of Dharwar were sentenced upto three years rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Shankarappa made the statement in a public speech. Mr. Minajgi in the course of his statement said:—

"I and another person who is since dead, gave false evidence in court. The two persons against whom we gave false evidence are large-hearted persons and belong to high society. They have forgiven me for my false deposition. But for myself, I always feel quite ashamed whenever they pass by me."

Mr. Minajgi holds a prominent place in the Lingayat society of this place and was a member of the Non-Brahmin Party and as such opposed to Congress in the year 1921. He is now a thorough convert and at present a Joint Secretary of the Dharwar Taluk Congress Committee. The public statement he made regarding his false deposition exactly about 10 years after the Dharwar Shooting Incident (1st July 1921) has created a stir among every section of the people of this district as also of the province. Newspapers are freely commenting on it.

It will be remembered that the Congress Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Abbas Tyebji had found all the accused except two absent from the place of the scene of the incident and the "Bombay Chronicle" had to pay heavy damages as a result of a suit filed by the Collector, Mr. Painter, the Police Superintendent and a Police Inspector of Dharwar in connection with the shooting.

SANDHURST COLLEGE IN KARNATAK.

Ever since Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer gave it as his opinion that a second Sandhurst for India may be established in Bangalore, the Kanarese newspapers have taken up the refrain and are appealing in all ways possible that the College may be started at Bangalore or at least in Belgaum, both places being hill-stations and the best suited for martial training in all other respects. A representation in favour of Belgaum has been already sent to the Chairman of the Committee by the leading citizens of Belgaum. It is to be seen how the R.T.C. to which the Committee will submit its report will ultimately decide on the matter. However high hopes are entertained in Karnataka that Bangalore may have the good luck of being selected as the venue for the proposed college.

Great resentment is being felt against the Mysore state authorities for their action in regard to the National Flag which was in no way opposed to the Mysore flag. I understand that the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee is already moving in the matter, and an all-Karnataka Flag Day for vindicating the honour of the flag is about to be fixed for being observed throughout the province.

MORVI SATYAGRAHIS "CANED, KICKED AND BEATEN WITH HUNTER."

ALLEGATIONS BY SATYAGRAHIS

Sixth Batch Reaches Morvi.

(From a Correspondent.)

WANKANER, July 10.

The sixth batch of 15 volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Himatlal Marthak, reached Morvi this morning for Satyagraha.

Mr. Dhirajlal Keshavji, leader of the fourth batch, reached here today, who relating his experiences says though badly treated his comrades did not give any signature on any kind of statement. He alleges that some of those who had gone for the second time to offer Satyagraha were very cruelly treated, their hairs were pulled, they were bodily thrown on the floor.

Money from their pockets was confiscated by the police. The volunteers complain that many of their things were missing. One handkerchief containing some money was confiscated from a volunteer by a policeman. Very dirty water was given for drinking.

KEPT IN STABLES.

The volunteers of the fifth batch with their leader Sjt. Vallabhdas Parmanandas of Amreli returned to-day. They allege that they were caned, kicked and beaten with a hunter on all parts of their body. Mr. Vallabhdas says he received a kick on his private parts and fainted. After about 24 hours' custody in Morvi stables the volunteers were taken by motor-lorry to Dhulkot in Jamnagar State about 30 miles from railway line.

They walked these thirty miles in pouring rain of cold nights and reached Padadhari this morning. Thence they reached here in the evening. Mr. Vallabhdas says he was kept in a dark cell in Morvi, one of the party is still detained in Morvi. Others have been released.

BITTER COMPLAINTS.

The railway passengers coming from Morvi make very bitter complaints about the police administration in Morvi State.

It is reported from Morvi that a meeting was held in the Darbargadh where the Maharaja, the Diwan and the Mahajan were present. Report of inquiry into the alleged assault by police on Dhuramshi was read in which it was stated that Dharamshi himself cut his throat with a razor as he was harrassed by police. The Mahajan showed regret for their hasty action of going on hartal. Dharamshi also was present and confessed his fault.

(Other Morvi News see page 12).

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INTERESTING FRENCH BOOKS in English. Attractive subjects. Our detail list will interest you. Posted free. BHATTACHARYA & CO., 158 Muktaram Babu Street, CALCUTTA.
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FOR SALE—Nagpur Premises No 1326, Plot No. 33 and 34 Sitabaldi. Cradocktown. A two-storied house with big compound and outhousses, at the junction of two roads and in the best locality. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 1059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
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M W5.

WANTED STUDENTS.—No matter where you live or what you do, we can mawe you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus No. 168B and Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

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P R 5428

AMERICAN COTTON—Full Week's Daily Special Figure for Rupee one only. Last "Sunrise Weekly" gave two figures right in five days in spite of most wavering fluctuations! We guarantee our clients three special figures right in six days! What more can you expect in one rupee? Our Rupees Five daily special figure given one day free to "Weekly" buyers. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema. also from Churni Road and Prarthna Samaj Junctions Newspaper Shops.
P R 5432

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WANTED— An economical STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of 175 B.H.P. Apply to:—THE STANDARD TILE & CLAY WORKS, LTD., P.O. FEROKE, (South Malabar).
N 3186

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 13th instant, at 11o'clock (S. T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office.
High Court, Bombay.
11th July 1931.
3300.

LOST.

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY TO THE PUBLIC that the Share Certificates Nos. 2476/82 for 250 Shares, Nos. 46402 to 46651 of the Vulcan Insurance Company, Ltd. and standing on the name of Hassan Hajee Abdulla are LOST or MISLAID. If any person has any claim against above Certificates should notify the same to the abovementioned Company at its office in Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, Bombay, within a month from this date. Otherwise duplicate Certificates will be issued.
R 5426

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "ARGUN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th July, 1931, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
M. KOMADA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BACHUBAI HORMUSJI GAZDAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of freehold land situate at Shankerwadi Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 12,000 square yards and known as "Guzdar Park" and bearing part of C Ward No. 2169, Street Nos. 17-1-7 and part of C Ward Nos. 6123 and 6124 (1, 2 & 3) and Street Nos. 8, 9, and 9A and bounded on the East by property of the Vendor being Plot No. 4 of Guzdar Park, on the West by property of the Vendor being Plot No. 6, on the North by the said Shankerwadi Street and on the South by a proposed 40 feet road and beyond that Plots Nos. 13 and 14 of Guzdar Park.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1931.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3303

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 P.M.
Plunge into the whirl of
MONTE CARLO
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD
JACK BUCHANAN
A Romance in Europe's hot spot.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONAN DOYLE'S
Great Detective Mystery
THE SPECKLED BAND
featuring
LYN HARDING
A Sherlock Holmes Story.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 P.M.
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
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AROUND THE CORNER

OPERA HOUSE.
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JUST IMAGINE
12 SPECTACULAR PARTS.
Starring
EL BRENDEL,
And A Great Cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
This Miracle Picture!

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
Insolvency No. 182 of 1931.

Re: FRAMJI DARABSHAH SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Patel Mansion, Cumbala Hill, formerly carrying on business in partnership with Yeshwant Mahadeo Padhye and others as Building Contractors in the firm, name and style of Yeshwant & Co., having its Office at Null Bazar and now Unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th September, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
3304

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF CANNANORE.

Small Cause Suit No. 324 of 1931.

The CHENOLI HOSIERY FACTORY, Cannanore, through its Managing partner K. C. C. Kannan. ..... Plaintiff.
D. K. DUBEY, Hosiery Merchant, Main Road, Sholapur City. ..... Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that if the defendant does not put in his appearance on 16-7-1931, the suit will be heard ex-parte.

T. V. KUNHIRAM NAIR, B.A., B.L.
Vakil for Plaintiff.
N R 5433

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

Auction Sale of all the stock-in-trade, furniture, articles etc., of the Jari embroidery and silk goods shop at Bhuleshwar near Lal Mandir, carried on in the name of Balkissondas Karsondas together with its goodwill as a going concern.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2705 of 1930 (Jayantilal Nanabhai v. Bai Champagavri) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises at Bhuleshwar near Lal Mandir.

All the Stock-in-Trade, furniture, articles etc., of the Jari, embroidery and silk goods shop carried on in the name of Balkissondas Karsondas together with its goodwill in one lot as a going concern or in separate lots.

The above shop will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BAD SISTER
WITH
CONRAD NAGEL—SIDNEY FOX
BETTE DAVIS—ZASU PITTS
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
A Universal All-Talking Super
CHARLIE MURRAY
Of Cohens and Kellys fame in an All-Talking Comedy.
AND
OSWALD THE RABBIT
Also
ROYAL ASCOT

The World Famous INDIAN MUSICIAN
PROF. KHANSAHEB ABDUL KARIMKHAN'S
ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY
TO INSTRUCT AND ENTERTAIN BOMBAY PUBLIC
WITH HIS WONDERFUL MUSIC
ON 17th JULY 1931, FRIDAY NIGHT
IN
RIALTO THEATRE
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
MUSICAL CONCERT
GREAT TREAT OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC
PROGRAMME INCLUDES:—
"BHIAG, THUMARI, ANAND, BHAIRAVI MARATHI SONGS, JHINJHOTI, BHAJANS" etc., etc.
COME TO RIALTO ON FRIDAY NIGHT
DON'T FORGET OR YOU WILL MISS A TREAT OF YOUR LIFE

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Sat Sun. and Friday Matinees at 3 P.M.
A love that almost stole a Throne.
Hear and see.
MAURICE
CHEVALIER
Make love to
JEANETTE
MacDONALD
In
"THE LOVE PARADE"
The screen's first original musical—romance!

The Famous Astrologer
Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Nobles. Casting Horoscope Rs. 5 Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K M. Srinivasachariar, 118, Mint Street, Madras.

DELHI CONFERENCE EXPOSED

"Indian Nation" On Dr. Ansari's Address

Dr. Ansari has exposed the utter hollowness of the demand of the Delhi Muslim Conference, made through its chief exponent (Sir Muhammad Shafi) at the Round Table Conference. Let those who are harping on their mission of saving Islam from the imaginary tyranny of the majority see what their acknowledged leader had tried to do in London. In dealing with this point in his address, the Doctor says: "Remember that in the future constitution of India there is not going to be any official block and if the proposal made by Sir Muhammad Shafi is going to form the basis of the future constitution, you are to remain in a perpetual minority in Bengal, entirely left to the mercy of those who would be returned by communal electorates" What Dr. Ansari has observed about Bengal also applies with equal force to the Punjab. To the communalist Mussalmans, who have, despite all the noble teachings and traditions of Islam, developed a queer, slavish mentality, the only thing of importance is the separate electorate, and it appears that for its achievement or retention they are prepared to sacrifice even their cherished rights. In their zeal to retain separate electorates, at all costs, they are following an unfortunate course and have lost sight of the fact that in the two provinces of Bengal and the Punjab, where they are in a majority, the Europeans will be, for all practical purposes, the balancing power, and they will be able to lead either community by the nose to achieve their own ends.—The "Indian Nation."

HOSPITAL LOTTERY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—May I claim the courtesy of your paper to suggest to Bombay Government to lay aside their objection if any, to introduce some scheme on Goa Lottery system, in order to do away with the trouble of the lack of funds for hospitals. When thousands nay lakhs are carried away from British India by the organisers of the Goa lottery, no doubt in a noble cause, every year, what earthly objection can there be for our poverty-stricken Government to allow the people of India to subscribe eight annas to a rupee once or twice a month, and even most of them losing the same in a noble cause. People will unhesitatingly subscribe keeping in view two-fold advantages of the subscription. Losers will have the satisfaction of having subscribed towards a noble cause and the winners especially poor ones will be doubly blessed. There are innumerable instances of poor servants and labourers having made a small fortune from three thousand to fifty thousand, from the prizes distributed by the Goa institution.

It is not at all politic at such a critical time to take an immoral view of a lottery to be opened, in a noble cause where suffering humanity is concerned. Goa has not only built hospitals but the same are maintained at the expense of willing subscribers all over India upto this day. And still it has scarcely been proved that poor people are ruined by trary it blesseth him that gives and him that takes as the famous poet says.

I, therefore, hope Government will lose no time in introducing the Goa lottery. On the consome such scheme and continue the same till such time as the financial crisis is over or till such time as drastic retrenchment in fat salaries of officials is effected and immediate sanction is obtained from the British Parliament through the aid of our rulers at Whitehall, to effect a big cut in the salaries of Imperial and covenanted services.—Yours, etc.,

R. T. C.

MADRAS EUROPEAN SEAT IN ASSEMBLY.

NO NOMINATIONS.

MADRAS, July 11.

Yesterday was the last day for the presentation of nomination papers in connection with the election of the European representative in the Legislative Assembly from Madras. No nomination papers however were received and the Returning Officer has communicated the fact to the Governor-General-in-Council who may extend the time for nomination.

NEGAPATAM PICTURE SHOPS SEARCHED.

A Negapatam meassage says that the police searched two principal picture shops in Big Bazar and took away certain pictures considered objectionable.—A. P.

Patna—Work will soon be started on the scheme for broadening the Baghtiarpur-Bihar Road. A sum of Rs. 80,000 has been provided by the Government of India from the Road Development Fund for the purpose.—A. P.

Simla.—The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of General Sir Charles Harington, lately General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, as Colonel of the 4th Battalion, the 15th Punjab Regiment, in the vacancy caused by the death of Brigadier-General C. G. Prendergast (Retired).—A. P.

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ALL the goodness and greatness found in the East and West, ancient and modern, form the contents of this greatest of the world's great tonics, but the credit for its success goes largely to the rich golden traditions of the thousand years' old Ayurvedic Science.

Made of all those ingredients that made the *Aswagandha Rasayan* of the ancient glory so popular, with a few modern nutrients of proven merit added to it, ASVAN is ideal for the treatment of Nerve Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Debilities of all kinds, lowered vitality, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia and allied diseases. Every drop of it puts new life into you, and after a regular course of treatment, your whole system is revitalised

ASVAN contains no harmful drugs and suits all seasons.

Of all Chemists, Bazars and Stores.

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CALCUTTA

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ANKHI—KHOOSH (Eye Drop)

A GUARANTEED CURE.

Report of cases of Eye Diseases treated in Mission Dispensary with Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop from 3rd November to 19th November, 1930.

Patient	Age.	Case.
Girl	10 years	Conjunctivities cured in 3 days.
Woman	45 "	" with sty cured in 6 "
Boy	4 "	Conjunctivities cured in 4 days.
Boy	10 "	" " 3 "
Woman	40 "	" Believed cured as patient did not attend any more.

The Poona & Indian Village Mission, Nasrapur. (POONA). (Sd.) GEO LIPTROTT, Superintendent.

BEST REMEDY FOR INFANTS, ADULTS AND OLD. Absolutely harmless if a whole bottle is put into the eye or drunk. ANKHI-KHOOSH NEVER FAILS.

Obtainable at all Chemists, Opticians and Stores.

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THE UNIVERSAL TRADING CORPN. Special Agents, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.

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IF NOT BENEFITTED, MONEY REFUNDED.

AXMI KABACHA.—This talisman acts like a wishing the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth, ning, son, high fame, good friends, respect every- Success in lottery, race, examinations, trade, Recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous ringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price pecially prepared and giving immediate effects

TACHARYYA, (B.C.) Post Box No. 12204, CALCUTTA

TRADE & FINANCE

STRINGENT MONEY CONDITIONS

Inventors Hesitant Pending Floatation Of A New Loan

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, July 10.

MONEY.

Stringent conditions characterised the money market with call funds placed as high as 5 1/2 per cent throughout. Sales of treasury bills which amounted to Rs. 479.50 lacs far exceeded maturities and largely account for the present strength Export trade in connection with seeds has also been slightly more active. The trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 36.33 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 4 1/4 per cent. and six months 3 3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 3rd July 1931 shows a decline of Rs. 174.11 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank which now amounts to Rs. 15,52,47,000 as compared with Rs. 15.37 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.88, a decrease of 1.90 percent under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all risen by Rs. 42.25 lacs. Rs. 45.73 lacs and Rs. 48.26 lacs respectively. Govtrnment deposit have declined by Rs. 135.13 lacs to Rs. 15.00 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements, while Other deposits are up by Rs. 105.74 lacs to Rs. 65.61 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 6 p.c

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market presented a steadier tone during the early part of the break following a sharp rise in the price of India sterling stocks in London and there were erratic movements in 3 1/2 per-cent Paper which after rising to Rs. 61-6 declined and closed at Rs. 60-9. Other scrips however remained dull and listless, investors being hesitant pending Government's decision regarding the floatation of a new rupee loan. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan stands at Rs. 100-1. 1933s. and 1935s. were unchanged at Rs. 99-12 and Rs. 99-12 while 1939-44 loan improved a little to Rs. 93-10. 6 p.c. bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100-4, and Rs. 101. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan shows no alteration at Rs. 104. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan closed at Rs. 73, while 1934-37 declined to Rs. 88-14. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan bettered slightly to Rs. 82-6 and 1934 bonds to Rs. 94-14.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were on Tuesday the 7th July 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 54,000,000 and Rs. 3,36,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-10-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-9 received approximately 75 1/2 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months were Rs. 51,75,000 and Rs. 1,48,25,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-15-0 and Rs. 5-8-9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 8th to Monday the 13th July at Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-3 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from the 1st to 6th July amounted to Rs. 39,50,000 and Rs. 2,40,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 14th July. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 17th July 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 30th June 1931 shows a small decrease of Rs. 21.39 lacs in notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 152.53 crores. Silver coins and bullion have increased by Rs. 93.22 lacs to Rs. 122.44 crores and by Rs. 22.13 lacs to Rs. 7.59 crores respectively. Gold bullion has further declined by Rs. 136.74 lacs to Rs 17.13 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 96.47 as against 96.48 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange ruled distinctly steady with sellers of ready T. T. quoted at 1s. 5-13/16d and buyers at 1s. 5-27/32d. The strength was due to a fair amount of sales of ready sterling with a view to investment of the proceeds in treasury bills without covering forward which in turn kept fully steady. Export bills were placed both here and in Calcutta, but the amounts were moderate. The enquiry for remittances was on a limited scale. Government sold only £13,000 sterling during the week ending 4th July 1931 and it is believed that they have sold nothing since. The following are the forward rates:—Up to 20th July 1s. 25/32d. 21st July to 15th August 1s. 3/4; 16th August to 15th September 1/-23/32d. 16th September to October and 1/5-11/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady during the week and after rising to dollar 4.86-21/32 closed at dollars 4.86-19/32. French francs appreciated from 124.26 to 124.11. The Belga improved to 34.84, while the Italian lira was unchanged at 92.95.

GOLD.

Gold market was featureless and the activity in connection with export of the metal abroad which was manifest in the last two weeks has also subsided owing to steadier sterling exchange. This may lead to tenders for larger amounts to the Mint as the price of ready gold in the market stands near Government's buying rate. The demand for trade is still poor at about 2000 tolas a day, and "Distress gold" is arriving in moderate lots. Stocks on hand are estimated at 1-1/4 lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns shows no change at Rs. 13-9-3 for ready and Rs. 13-9-6 for delivery 27th July. The quotation for gold in London after receding to 84s. 10 1/4d closed at 84s. 10 3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready and 30th June settlement, Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for 30th July settlement and Rs. 21-4-3 and 21/4/0 for 29th August settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 281.923 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SILVER.

Silver tender to be easier following Shanghai advices and there was a rather persistent fall in the price of ready from Rs. 45-4 to Rs. 43-12 per 100 tolas. At the close, however, the market was a shade steadier on bear covering with ready quoted at Rs. 44. Chinese speculators who had created a heavy oversold position in sterling following President Hoover's announcement in connection with the moratorium for war debts, finding little or no support from other markets, seem now inclined to reduce their position which accounts for the fall during this period. The tael which had risen as high as 1s. 4-5/16d. lost nearly a penny to 1s. 3-3/8d. The price in London droped during the week from 13 3/4d. to 13.1/8d per ounce standard. The daily offtake in the local market has dwindled to about 25 bars despite the settlement and stocks on hand amount to 1600 bars. It is reported that "distress silvers" is being mailed from up-country centres for sale in the local market. The under tone of market is distinctly easy but depends largely upon the attitude of chinese speculators. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 45.4 and 43.12 for ready and 6th July settlement and Rs. 45 and Rs. 43-8 for 3rd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £23,500 silver. Inclusive of these arriva and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £26,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 705 bars and Rs. 98.196 in coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SHARES.

There were only three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report owing to settlement being in progress. Prices were on the whole easier, there being little investment demand. Cotton mill shares declined in sympathy with weak raw cotton, following being the fluctuations on some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs 688/12-685; Century Rs. 240-239/12; Central India Rs. 355-353/12; Crescent Rs. 65-63/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 365-358/12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 136/4xd; Indore Malva Rs. 355-353/12; Kohinoor Rs. 135-136/4; New Great Rs. 137/8-136/4; Pearls Rs. 225-222/8; Simplex Rs. 66/4-65; and Swadeshi Rs. 285-283/12.

The miscellaneous section ruled dull with prices almost lower than last week's closing. Tata Iron Ordys finished at Rs. 23/4 and Defds at Rs. 276/8. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 106-14, and Tata Powers at Rs. 406/4. Andhra Valleys lost about 12 points from Rs. 547/8 to Rs. 535. Alcocks shares after opening at Rs. 221/4 closed at Rs. 218/12. Bombay Burmahs declined from Rs. 397/8 to Rs. 391/4. Bombay Trams eased to Rs. 106/4 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 184/6. Cement shares were mostly unchanged, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 13/2, Indian Cements at Rs. 155/10 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 161/4 with Defds. unaltered at Rs. 640. Among railways, Tapti Valleys declined from Rs. 563/12 to Rs. 550.

Imperial Bank shares remained steady at Rs. 1030 with Contributories quiet at Rs. 255. Bank of India shares ruled steady at Rs. 81, while those of the Central Banks were unchanged at Rs. 14-8.

Calcutta:—The price of hessians declined from Rs. 7/12 to Rs 7/6 and even the encouraging preliminary jute forecast has done little to infuse strength in jute shares which ruled quiet.

The preliminary jute forecast issued by the Director of Agriculture Bengal, estimates the area under cultivation in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, during the current year at 1,899,600 acres as compared with 3,530,600 acres last year and means a reduction of nearly 45 per cent. While the industry has been suffering from want of foreign demand for jute manufactures, the curtailment in the acreage would assist in the revival of prices when demand appears.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

State of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 3rd July 1931.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital	112500000
Capital Paid up	56250000
Reserve	54000000
Public Deposits	15003000
Other Deposits	656172000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	15771000
Rupees	932196000

ASSETS

Government Securities	281763000
Other authorized securities under the Act	26495000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	93118000
Cash Credits	296614000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	36687000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	4098000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2718470
Liability of Constituents for cintingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	8216000
Balances with other Banks	2774000
	776949000
Cash	932196000
Rupees	932196000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London £1,003,860.

Advances and Investments in London £881,000.

Cash and balance at other Banks in London £209,700.

Percentage 18.88.

Bank Rate 6 per cent.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs. 1,35,13,000 decrease.

Other Deposits Rs. 1,05,74,000 increase.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 3,03,000 increase.

Loans Rs. 42,25,000.

Cash Credits Rs. 45,73,000 increase.

Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 54,09,000 increase.

Cash Rs. 1,74,11,000.

Percentage 18.88.

The Minerva Mills, Ltd.

The 11th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Minerva Mills Ltd., was held on Friday, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding. The directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1930 showed a loss of Rs. 2,33,868. The report stated:

The Directors regret that the Company's operations during the year have resulted in a loss which is due to the extremely difficult and abnormal conditions prevailing in the Textile Trade throughout the year under report. Since the commencement of the current year, however, there has been some improvement in these conditions and the working results so far have been more satisfactory.

The Board have appointed Mr. Pingle Venkat Rama Reddy as a Director of the Company. Mr. Reddy retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Two of your Directors, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, and Mr. H. P. Mody retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Mill property and stocks are insured for the sum of Rs. 51,02,500 and the Profits and Standing Charges for Rs. 4,00,000 for 24 months, benefit, that is Rs. 2,00,000 annually.

The report was adopted and retiring directors were re-elected.

Sjt. Birbhadra Tiwari has been expelled from membership of the Cawnpore Youth League according to resolutions passed in Thursday's meeting by the Executive to that effect.

Film

White Teeth turned dull by Film

The new way dentists urge to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance—to combat dental troubles

SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that forms on teeth.

You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food and smoking, turns the teeth "off color" and clouds their brilliance. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it. Start today.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

FOR LIFE INSURANCE

Prefer ALWAYS SWADESHI

Patronise OUND

The ANDHRA INSURANCE CO., LD.

Lowest Premium Remarkable Returns

Rebate 2½ % on Yearly Premiums.

Bonus recently declared Rs. 10 per annum for each thousand Policy.

WANTED Influential AGENTS every District. Liberal Terms.

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THE ONLY PLACE IN INDIA

Where HYDROCELE, HERNIA and APENDICITIS are CURED most successfully WITHOUT KNIFE, BY

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ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT (ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT),

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Alexandra Personal Weighing Scale

Very useful for Hospitals, Sport Clubs, Athletes and Doctors,

The Built-in Springs are best steel specially hardened, with large enamelled dial for easy reading is marked up to 280 lb (20 stone).

Price Rs. 15/- packing FREE.

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Head Office:—AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Rs. 125/- and upwards.

Monthly Premiums from As. 8/- Re: 1/- and upwards.

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Buy a WEST END

WEST END WATCH CO
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
LARGE CATALOGUE FREE

PILES

In Cases of haemorrhoids, fissures, rectal itching, difficult stools, worms and sores.

Purchase from the nearest Chemist's shop.

PILES BALM

Price per tin Rs. 2-8 only.

A sure external remedy for all kinds of piles. Pain and bleeding stopped in 24 hours. Tested and certified by sufferers and eminent doctors. Dr. BELIRAM, MEMBER, PUNJAB MEDICAL COUNCIL, writes: Used all drugs and medicines without use. Your PILES BALM alone gave complete cure within one week and there is no rival to it.

PILES BALM DEPOT,
Vizagapatam, (Madras Presy.).

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By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3/8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—
SOAP TRAINING HOUSE,
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Saidpur (Rangpur) BENGAL

GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGER.

Send date and time of birth or letter writing time and age, 38 marvellous predictions Rs. 2-4-0. Annual Life Reading Rs. 1-4-0, 8 questions solved Rs. 1-4-0. Prof. A. VENKATASASTRI, GOPALA PURAM KOTHAPETA, (P. Godavary—MADRAS).

DAVANGERE SPECIAL POLICE CESS.

Mysore Government Excuses Payment.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, July 10.

After the disturbances at Davangere in June 1929 on Mohurrum day resulting in Hindu-Muslim troubles and the opening of fire by Police, an additional Police force was employed under the Police Regulations and it was directed that the cost of such force should be defrayed by levy of tax.

As a result of representations by responsible citizens of Davangere, further collection was deferred pending final orders. Government now direct that the recovery of the Court of additional police be waived and trust that the decision will help to promote friendly relations between various sections of the people at Davangere.

FOREIGN CLOTH MERCHANT YIELDS

Picketing In Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 8.

The picketing of the cloth shop of a Marwari merchant, Mr. Kundanmal had to be resumed, as the said merchant was found selling foreign cloth contrary to the undertaking he had given to the Congress committee. This merchant, it appears, on the last occasion when his shop was picketed had allowed his stock of foreign cloth to be sealed. But at that time, it is reported he had kept some stock of foreign cloth concealed. Hence his shop was picketed under the orders of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee on Saturday and Sunday last. Mrs. Yeshodabai Kotwal, and Mrs. Kaldale were seen picketing the said shop along with other volunteers. On Saturday Mir Sukrulla, the Vice-President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, paid a visit to Thana and observed how the picketing was going on. He was accompanied by Abdulla shet of VilleParle Camp. On Monday, the said merchant yielded again and agreed to abide by the terms proposed by the Congress Committee. The stock of foreign cloth in his shop was sealed and removed from his shop to the shop of Babushet, another cloth merchant and kept there.

PICKETING AUCTION SALES.

The auction sales of toddy shops in the Thana District which were held to-day in the compound of the Collector's office were picketed by the Swayamsevikas led by Mrs. Yeshodabai Kotwal along with volunteers and several Congress workers, the promient among whom were Mr. D. M. Damle, Dr. Galvankar and Mr. Mukundrao Saway. The picketing had to be stopped by 1 p.m., as by that time almost all the bidders entered the compound in spite of the entreaties of the pickets. The peaceful picketing appears to have had some effect on the minds of some of the bidders who, instead of going through the main gates where picket were posted entered the compound after having climbed the compound wall.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

Executive To Consider Important Questions

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Union:—

In accordance with the powers vested in me under section 58 (a) of the Constitution Rules and Regulations of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union I have decided in consultation with several members to convene a special meeting of the Executive Committee on Sunday the 26th of July at Nagpur at 8 a.m. to transact the following business.

THE AGENDA.

(1) Consideration of the situation arising out of the decisions of the A. I. R. F. as regards general strike and the attitude to be adopted by the Union towards the general strike.

(2) Consideration of the letter of Mr. S. C. Joshi Secretary Staff Union as regards the advisability of convening a joint meeting of both the Unions to chalk out a general strike programme.

(3) Consideration of the letter addressed by the A. I. R. F. to Mr. R. S. Ruiker and his appointment of the Strike Committee.

(4) Consideration of the situation arising out of the desicions of the T. U. Congress at Calcutta and the policy of the Union towards the T. U. C.

(5) Any other question allowed by the president.

All Members of the Executive Committee are requested to attend the meeting with proper authority of duly constituted bodies; unless a member of the Excecutive Committee is duly authorised he will not be entitled to participate in the meeting. The exact place at Nagpur of the meeting will be shortly announced.

'EVADING PAYMENT OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX."

Proposed Amendment In Bombay Act.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" of Thursday's date published the text of Bill No. XIX of 1931:—

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"Under section 3 of the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923, a duty at the rates specified in that section is levied on all payments for admission to an entertainment the duty is not leviable where the charge for admission to an entertainment does not exceed four annas. It has been noticed that the tax is sometimes evaded by various devices, e.g., by advertising the admission to an entertainment either as nominally free or chargeable at the rate of four annas, but requiring the people taking advantage of the invitation to reserve a seat on payment and also to purchase a programme so that the total payment thus received by the management generally exceeds the amount for which the tax is leviable.

It has also been observed that one common method of charging for an entertainment is by means of the sale of programmes which cost little to the management but for which they charge just as much as they think they can get the audience to pay. This portion of the receipts escapes the tax at present.

To meet such cases of evasion it is proposed to amend section 2 of the Act on the lines indicated in the Bill.

THANA MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTSHIP.

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, July 10.

A meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality was held yesterday at 6-45 p.m. in the Municipal Hall when the important item on the agenda was the election of the President for the next year. Dr. T. Wales, an Honorary Magistrate was declared duly elected. Mr. R. G. Kharkar had proposed the name of Mr. D. M. Damle, for the presidentship, but there being none to second the proposal. Dr. T. Wales was declared elected.

Providing For Performance Of Service By Deputies

BOMBAY HEREDITARY OFFICES ACT AMENDMENT

A "Bombay Government Gazette" published on Friday publishes the text of Bill No. XVIII of 1931:—

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act.

In the Statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"It has been brought to the notice of Government that watandars holding several watans such as patil, kulkarni, talwar, mahar, etc., have been allowed to perform the services appertaining to inferior village hereditary offices through deputies. Though the practice is said to be of long standing there is no provision in Part X of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, similar to that in section 24 and 42, which allows performance of service in the case of inferior watans by deputies. At the same time it is not desirable to deprive the present watandars of their inferior watans merely because they are unable to serve in person. It is, therefore, proposed to remove this defect by amending section 64 of the Act so as to provide for performance of service by deputies in those cases in which such a course is not considered by the Collector to be inadvisable."

Sea-Borne Trade At Port Okha During June

The total imports of merchandise at Port Okha during June 1931 amounted to tons 1459-3-1-23, value Rs. 292403-11-7 consisting of tons 16 sugar value Rs. 3087-11-0, tons 217 G. C. Sheets value Rs. 34467-6-9, tons 44 Angles and tees value Rs. 3464-4-2, and machinery, etc., value Rs. 251334-5-8. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 700 Cement and tons 5764 Salt. The number of vessels entered into the Port was 9.

The total imports during correspondance period amounted to tons 3778-6-1-12 value Rs. 79,44,95-9-4, consisting of tons 100 Sugar value Rs. 13,926-14-0, tons 218 G. C. Sheets value Rs. 56,981-5-6 tons 100 Angles and tees value Rs. 9,255-1-0 and Machinery, etc. value Rs. 7,34,302-4-10. The total export during the same period was tons 200 Cement and 1567 Salt. The number of vessels entered into the Port was 5.

PROTEST AGAINST TODDY SHOP SUCCESSFUL.

Bandra City Fathers Yield To Public Opinion

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, July 10.

It may be recalled that the residents of Khar had, at a public meeting, protested against the location of a toddy shop in its vicinity. This was the outcome of a resolution of the Standing Committee granting lease of a plot of Municipal land at Khar for a toddy shop. The resolution was however suspended and the matter brought before the Board in May last. Lengthy and headted discussion, and number of ammendments that fell through, gave no finality to the matter, till Mr. Danuker, at yesterday's meeting, asked for priority to move a resolution on the subject.

Prof. Almeida, Chairman of the Standing Committee, however, protested against raking up a matter that had been discussed at a past meeting and asserted that the resolution was out of place, as the resolution of the Committee had not and was not, to be given effect to. He certainly respected the wishes of the public, but he opined that a general resolution against the lease of all Municipal land for toddy and liquor booths, would be more fitting.

Dr. Dias disagreeing with Prof. Almeida, stated that as the resolution of the Committee was a statutory order, no one had a right to stay its execution, and so the proposed resolution would be in order.

Mr. Gupte, the president, agreeing with Dr. Dias allowed Mr. Danuker to move his resolution.

Mr. Danuker then moved, that this board in view of the opinion expressed by the residents of Khar and the neighbouring locality resolves that the lease of the Municipal land at Khar, should not be given for a toddy shop.

Mr. Danuker in a brief speech referred to the present movement against toddy and liquor shops and appealed to his collegues to pass his resolution out of deference to those who had undergone untold sufferings in the last campaign of picketing liquor and toddy shops. Mr. F. Conceicao in a spirited speech supported the resolution.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

All-India Aryan Congress To Meet In Delhi In October

DELHI, July 10.

The Executive Committee of the Reception Committee, All-India Aryan Congress, Bareilly has recommended to All-India Arya League, Delhi, that Dasera holidays are the most suitable time in October for holding the session. Pandit V. Anshidar and Pandit Shivdaylu are leaving on a tour for propaganda work.

MORVI "REIGN OF TERROR" CONDEMNED.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference was held in the office of the Conference in Princess Street on Wednesday the 8th instant.

Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, A. V. Thakkar, A. D. Sheth, Mulraj Karsondas Rangildas Kapadia, Niranjan Sharma, Balvantrai G. Mehta, Manishanker S. Trivedi, Master Tarasingh of Amritsar, K. T. Bashyam of Bangalore Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan and S. C. Vaze of Poona were present. Mr. L. R. Tairsee was voted to the chair and the following resolutions were passed:—

BIJOLIA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S ACTION APPROVED.

1. In view of the fact that negotiations are going on between the authorities of the Udaipur State and Sheth Jamnalaljee Bajaj for the settlement of the grievances of the peasantry of Bijolia, this Committee approves the action of the Bijolia Enquiry Committee in postponing the said Enquiry.

2. (a) The Working Committee of the Indian States People's Conference condemns the repressive policy of the Morbi State outside the State limits, arresting workers without reason, issuing notifications against holding of public meetings and processions, bannin the entry of the people from other places and spreading a reign of terror in the State, and requests the Maharaja to revise the policy, withdraw this attack upon the fundamental rights of citizenship and allow national constructive work to go on untettered in his State.

"GALLANT STAND."

(b) This Committee congratulates Sjt. Fulchand Shah and his brave Satyagrahis for putting up a gallant stand against the attempts of the State to throttle the peaceful national constructive work in the state and offering Satyagraha against its prohibitory orders.

WANTED INQUIRY INTO GRAVE CHARGES.

This Committee has heard with pain the most shocking incidents of murder, loot etc., committed by the servants of the Durbar in Rajputana, expresses its sympathy with the sufferers, appreciated the attitude taken by the Political Agent and recommends the Government to appoint immediately an Inquiry Committee of officials and non-officials to go into the whole affair with a view to give substantial justice to the people of the State and to satisfy the demands made by the people in their memorial to the Government.

BANGALORE FLAG DISPUTE.

This Committee protests against the actions of the Government of Mysore in prohibiting the hoisting and exhibition of the national flag in any public place in Bangalore and hopes that better relationships will soon be restored between the people and the Government in the matter.

This Committee appoints Mr. K. T. Bhashyam of Bengalore as the Provincial Secretary in charge of the South India States.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-45 a sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

5 p.m.—Mrs. Narmada Pathak on Pati Sewa (in Gujerati).

7 p.m.—Miss Lakdawala's instrumental music, and Mahomed Khan's "been" solo.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary (B. B. V. C. writes:—

A meeting of the managing Committee will be held at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) at its office (Swadeshi Market, Baboo Ganoo Road).

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION:—The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday).

3 PATHANS STABBED

One Dies: Quarrel Over Umbrella

A quarrel over an umbrella led to the stabbing of three Pathans one of whom consequently died and the other two are lying in the Hospital.

Kambekar street was the scene of this tragic incident which occured on Saturday afternoon. It appears that there was some quarrel in a group of Pathans over an umbrella and soon the parties came to blows. Two of them Faiz Mohamed and Malan are alleged to have freely used their knives and stabbed three persons. Their names are: (1) Shahad Ajmer; (2) Manjoor and (3) Hasangul.

They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Hasangul died in the evening. Inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

INQUEST ON UNKNOWN DEAD.

A Hindu woman aged 23 was found lying dead on the verandah of Haji Gani Haji Mohamed Chawl, situated at Saitan Chauki Savani Road, on Saturday morning. At 8-30 a.m. a policeman while passing from the locality noticed the body and removed it to the morgue. The name of the woman as well as the cause of death are unknown. Inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

An unknown Hindu tresspasser was knocked down on Saturday near Sion Gate No. 1 by Up Local No. E. 218. He received serious injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he expired. Inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Board Meeting On Aug 3

An urgent meeting of the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal has been convened at Bombay at 3 p.m. on Monday on 3rd of August, in order to consider the resolution of the Congress Working Committee passed on the 11th instant regarding the Hindustani Seva Dal making it thereby the Central Volunteer Organisation controlled directly by the Congress Working Committee instead of by the All-India Volunteer Board. The meeting will be held in the office of the Dal on the first floor of Girgaum Terraces, behind Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay. The Secretary-General has specially requested the members to attend without fail as on the acceptance or otherwise of the resolution in question depends the future of the Dal.

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B. P. C. C. OFFICE BEARERS.

Two Rival Groups.

MR. NARIMAN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Bombay's Representatives On A. I. C. C.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held at the Congress House on Sunday afternoon. The attendance was the largest the B.P.C.C. had ever had. Out of 75 members no less than 70 were present. The same office-bearers with the exception of the Vice-President were re-elected for the new year.

After his election to the Presidentship, Sjt. K. F. Nariman thanked the members for the confidence and affection which they had shown for him. He recounted the glorious record of national service rendered by the city through the B.P.C.C. during the last Civil Disobedience campaign and said it was his proudest privilege to have been called upon to preside over such a Committee. Bombay had led the last fight and he was confident that Bombay would always lead any fight that would hereafter be launched. (Applause). He expected that the new members who had such a heavy responsibility on their shoulders would show that solidarity which alone was a guarantee of success.

HOW THEY VOTED.

From the very beginning, the Committee seemed to have been made up of two groups with the exceptions of a few Independent members. The voting followed on the line of groups. The first division was on the election of the Vice-President. Messrs. Nagindas Master and Jamnadas Dwarkadas were two candidates in the field. Mr Nagindas Master was elected by a majority of votes. The two General Secretaries, Sjts. S. K. Patil and Abid Ali were reinstalled in their places without a contest. The election of Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer as the Treasurer was also uncontested. Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai who was spoken of as a likely candidate for the secretarial office himself proposed the two secretaries now elected. The motion was seconded by Sjt. K. M. Munshi.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The Tenth Annual General meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday afternoon at the Congress House, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

The Committee at once proceeeded with the election of office-bearers for the new year The following office-bearers were elected:—

Presidtnt:—Sjt. K. F. Nariman; Vice-President:—Sjt. Nagindas T. Master; General Secretaries:—Sjts. S. K. Patil and Abid Ali and Treasurer:—Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer.

Fifteen members of the Council, besides the five office-bearers who are ex-officio members, are as follows:—

Sjts. Gulabdas H. Broker; Jamnadas A. Gandhi; Ganpatishanker N. Desai; Mrs. Perin D. S. Captain; Sjts. N. V. Nakhwa; Jinabhai P. Joshi; Ishwarbhai S. Patel; K. M. Munshi; Miss Sofia Somji; Sjts. Purshottam Tricumdas; D. S. Babrekar; P. R. Lele; B. P. Shukla; Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Y. J. Meherally.

A.I.C.C. MEMBERS.

The following seven members were elected for the All-India Congress Committee:—

Sjts. K. F. Nariman; S. A. Brelvi; K. M. Munshi; Mathuradas Tricamjee; Shanker K. Pupala, Mulraj Karsandas and Abid Ali Jaferbhai.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Estate and Finance Sub-Committee:—

Sjts. Ganpatishanker Desai, (Secretary); S. L. Silam; J. J. Chicksy; Tricumji Damji and Chhotubhai B. Shah.

LABOUR COMMITTEE.

Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas; Dr. J. D. Prabu; Sjts. R. R. Savant; L. V. Kondaya; N. V. Nakhwa; K. B. Kubal; K. L. Borker.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi; Mrs. G. M. S. Captain; Sjts. G. V. Kapadia; Ganpatishanker N. Desai; S. K. Pupala; Motichand G. Kapadia, S. H. Daru; Vrajlal Raichand; G. J. Shah.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sjts. J. C. Maitra; P. R. Lele; Mahant K. Mehta; Purshotam Tricamdas; and Jayant Dalal.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY COMMITTEE.

Sjts. K. M. Munshi; Devji Meghji Rathod; Dr. J. D. Prabu; Sjt. P. R. Lele; Smt. Jamnaben Purshottam; Sjt. V. R. Dighe; and Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarker.

PROHIBITION COMMITTEE.

Sjts. Bhagwandas M. Khakhi; Tricumji Damji; Ganpatishanker N. Desai; S. D. Dongre; R. R. Rashker; V. R. Dighe; Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarker; Sjt. Achrekar; Dr. J. D. Prabu; Sjts. C. J. Shah; R. R. Savant; S. B. Mahadeshwar and Mahant K. Mehta.

VOLUNTEER SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sjts. R. K. Achrekar; S. D. Dongre; H. E. Udmaloo; N. J. Manjrekar; and N. V. Nakhwa.

CONSTITUTION SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sjts. P. R. Lele (Secretary); Motichand G. Kapadia; K. M. Munshi; D. S. Babrekar; and S. K. Patil.

N. B.—President or Vice-President and one of the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. are ex-officio members of every Sub-Committee.

Messrs. R. C. Mehta & Co., Incorporated Accountants appointed Hony. Auditors for the current year.

WAR COUNCILS THANKED.

The following resolution proposed by Sjt. K. M. Munshi was unanimously passed:—

This B.P.C.C. places on record its deep sense of appreciation of the services rendered to the B.P.C.C. by the successive Committees and War Councils during the last year, and in particular this Committee places on record its deep sense of appreciation of the services rendered to the national cause by the women of the city of Bombay, by the Volunteers, the donors and the public of Bombay.

This Committee places on record its pride and gratification for the splendid spirit of self-sacrifice exhibited by the martyrs who courted death in the course of the campaign of Civil Disobedience.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

IN SYMPATHY WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL MOVEMENT

Charge Against Mysore Congressman

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, CITY July 11.

Charged with delivering speeches, regarding the execution of Bhagat Singh and two others in Lahore on March 26, and also in support of foreign political movements, Sjt. L. V. Rajagopal, Secretary, Mysore City Congress Committee was convicted by the City Magistrate, Mysore, yesterday and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment and also to simple imprisonment for two months under Section 73 of the Mysore Police Regulation.

BAN DISOBEYED.

The District Magistrate, Mysore, passed order under section 39 of the Police Regulation on February 19, prohibiting the accused and another for 6 months from, among other things, delivering harangues or speeches in support of or in sympathy with any foreign or local political movements. Within four days of the passing of the order Sjt. Rajagopal disobeyed it and was therefore convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default one month and also 1½ months' imprisonment. The accused did not pay the fine and courted jail. After he had undergone imprisonment for one month, the Government passed orders directing his release.

BELGAUM WAR ON FOREIGN CLOTH

Launched As Sequel To Break Up Of Negotiotions

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 11.

Negotiations which were being carried on for long time by the District Congress Committee with the local piecegoods merchants having finally fallen through vigorous picketing of foreign cloth shops in Belgaum was started yesterday evening. To-day being Bazar Day almost all cloth shops here are being intensively picketed by Congress volunteers. Resumption of picketing after the lapse of several months has caused great excitement in the city.

KERALA P.C.C. SOCIAL.

Sjt. K. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee will address the Kerala Residents of Khar and Santa Cruz at a social gathering of the above to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Pavilion Khar. The proceedings will be in Malayalam. All are cordially invited to attend.

Chirner Defence Secretary

DEPRIVED OF LANTERN & COT IN LOCK-UP

(From a Correspondent).

ALIBAG, July 12.

Mr. Haribhau M. Joshi, Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Secretary of the Chirner Defence Committee, is now an under-trial prisoner in the Alibag lock-up The facilities of having a cot and a lantern which Mr. Haribhau enjoyed for a day were all of a sudden taken away on Saturday. The police also wanted to take away the writing materials which were supplied to him.

Mr. Joshi is not allowed to have his meals outside the cell. When his meals were taken to him on Saturday evening he wanted to come out of the lock-up to take them but as he was not allowed to do so, he refused to have his meals that day.

CHIRNER ACCUSED AND DELHI TRUCE

Letter Addressed To Bombay Governor

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. R. N. Mandlik, President Kolaba District Congress Committee, Kolaba, to the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay:—

As chief representative of the Congress in the Kolaba District, I have the honour to request you to place the following few lines before His Excellency for His Excellency's kind consideration.

A certified copy of the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Thana in the sessions case No. 8 of 1931, popularly known as the Chirner Forest Satyagraha Case is enclosed I beg to draw His Excellency's kind attention to the following paragraph in the said judgment:—

I have not taken into consideration what is known as a pact between Government and Mr. Gandhi for the simple reason that it is not a statutory enactment of which I can take judicial notice. It rests wholly with the Government to interpret and apply it. But for what it is worth I may state here that under S. 109/379, 379 and 224 for which I have punished the first two batches of accused Viz:—8.11, 17, 31, 46 30 and 34, 45 were wholly non-violent, involving no use of force against Government servants engaged in discharge of their duties.

The paragraph speaks for itself. I shall feel, therefore, very grateful if in fulfilment of the said Pact His Excellency will be pleased to remit the sentences of fine passed against the said 20 accused in the Chirner Case by the Sessions Judge of Thana. For easy reference the names of these accused are given below:—

No. 8 Antaji Mahadeo Powale.
No. 9 Jayaram Sakharam Wani.
No. 10 Meghnath Balaji Powale.
No. 11 Sakharam Keshav Powale.
No. 17 Keshav Ganesh Gupte.
No. 31 Narayan Dhondu Khare.
No. 46 Trimbak Narayan Bedekar.
No. 30 Dama Nagu Patil.
No. 34 Changu Ambu Patil.
No. 35 Kamalya Sardok Gondhali.
No. 36 Barkya Ambaji Chirlekar.
No. 37 Tukaram Ganu Mhatre.
No. 38 Kirya Pangya Saikar.
No. 39 Undir Hari Mokal.
No. 40 Narayan Hashya Patil.
No. 41 Dama Hasha Patil.
No. 42 Sitaram Goma Thakur.
No. 43 Soma Balya Patil.
No. 44 Ganya Joma Thakur.
No. 45 Kirya Gannya Mhatre.

I need hardly add, in conclusion, that the Congress and the general public will highly appreciate His Excellency's act of kindness and justice, if the above request is granted.

"TRAPPED"

At The Majestic.

The "Trapped," released on Saturday at the Majestic, claims the attention of those who are watching the advancement of screen art and industry in India from more than one point of view, or say, from other than the common point of view. The "Indian Art Production," responsible for the production of the film has been influenced and guided by a group representative of men and women, young and enlightened, who have been recently shaping the destiny of several film concerns.

Mr. Bhavanani's "Indian Art Productions" is one of them. The "trapped" aims at what has been generally recognised as a "special" subject. The incidents revealed in the film are, certainly, modern, or shall we say, topical. The attempt to touch live realities of the present day is at once noteworthy and praiseworthy. A social" subject is, however, not easily pliable to the graphic demands of the screen. And, it is only natural that the subject should seem, at intervals, to be halting. Fortunately, it ends with the "stunts." The air flight from Juhu and the drive in the motor-launch from Apollo Bunder, are, decided by some of the best incidents in the film. Some of the outdoor "shots" are, photographically, better than those of the interiors. Of the players, Mr. Talpade and Mrs. Khote may be mentioned as those possessed of promising response to the play instinct. Miss Ram Rao, Miss Arundati Sanzare and Mr. Jal Khambhata were responsible for appreciable team work. The inadequate recording of songs did scarcely any justice to the singers Master Vasant or Mrs. Khote.

Congress Cabinet Bombay Session Ends

(Continued from page 1)

take extreme views and cannot adopt it that the Committee will gladly as it is bound to, by the Lahore resolution, accept without reservation any other scheme if it finds acceptance of all the parties concerned.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY BOARD.

The Working Committee is of opinion that the work of the Anti-Untouchability Committee which has merged in the campaign of last year should be revived and therefore instructs Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to take the necessary steps for the purpose. The Committee shall have such powers of co-option and the like that may be required.

The next meeting of the Working Committee will be held at Bombay on the 4th and 5th of August and the All-India Congress Committee on the 6th of August.

LAST ITEM.

Exemption Committee's functions: The Working Committee is of the opinion that the Textile Mills Exemption Committee should endeavour wherever possible and necessary to prevent by amicable arrangement any penalisation or victimisation of labour in the mills which have signed the Congress declarations and to help in the bettering of labour conditions in these mills.

MALAVIYAJI ON MUSLIM SETTLEMENT

"Scheme Is Essentially National In Outlook" He Says.

In a statement Pandit Malaviya said: I have been a party to the scheme for the settlement of communal questions which has been adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress after prolonged deliberations. I strongly recommend it to the most careful consideration of my countrymen of all creeds all over the land.

AGAINST COMMMUNALISM

As a nationalist, I have been opposed to communal electorates and I would have naturally preferred that there was no communal tinge in a scheme to be introduced under a system of national self-Government.

But I recognise the circumstances existing and largely owing to the evils that have resulted from the separate electorates it is not possible to have a purely nationalistic scheme of election. Though tinged with communalism, the scheme is essentially national in outlook and effect and is calculated to secure fairness to all parties and interests.

RESIDUARY POWERS

I hope that all those who are really anxious for the establishment of national self-Government in India will be able to give this scheme their best support. I feel confident that this is a scheme which offers the best practical solution of the communal problem to-day and it deserves to succeed.

The last item of the scheme relating to the question of residuary powers is really not a communal question. It is a constitutional question of great importance. The Working Committee have wisely kept it open for further examination. That should satisfy men who differ in their opinions on this question.

PROJECTED ARREST OF SIRDAR & JAWAHARLAL.

Simla Contradicts The News

SIMLA, July 12.

The Associated Press is informed that the report published in the "Hindustan Times", Delhi, of the projected arrest of Congress President Sircar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the intervention of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer on their behalf is absolutely untrue.—A. P.

Satyagraha On Wider Scale In Kathiawar.

FINAL APPEAL TO MORVI RULER

A meeting of the "Morvi Satyagrah Sahayak Samiti" appointed by the public meeting of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal was held at Ashoka Building, on Friday under the presidentship of Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta. When the following members were present:—

Messrs. Balvantray Mehta. (Bnavnagar Parisad) Maganlal Sheth. (Jamnagar Praja Mandal) Amritlal Mehta. (Jamnagar Praja Mandal), Chhaganlal Kothari. (Junagad Praja Mandal), Gokaldas Gaglani. (Gondal), Manishanker Trivedi. (Secretary). The Indian States People's Conference.)

The Committee recommended to the Conference of Kathiawar Workers to be held at Wadhwan to make a final effort to prevail upon the Morvi Maharaja to accept the reasonable demand of the Satyagrahis ,o allow them to carry on the national constructive work in the Morvi State and not to violate

Mr. S. P. Bodane M.Sc., Head of the Science Department of the Anand College, Dhar State, has prepared a handy radio receiver set, with a single valve, most of the parts being those locally manufactured. It can receive Bombay programmes successfully a distance of 300 miles.

the fundamental rights of the people. The Committee asked the Wadhwan Conference to organize the Satyagrah of Kathiawar people on a wider scale in case their suggestions for an amicable settlement were not accepted by the Morvi Durbar, and assured the Conference of their whole-hearted support and co-operation.

The Committee resolved to depute Sjt. Balvantray Mehta as its representative for the Wadhwan Conference. The Committee appointed Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta as president and Sjt. Manishanker, S. Trivedi as secretary.

TO-DAY'S CORPORATION MEETING.

Appeal To Members

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of hoisting the National Flag over the Municipal building will again come up for discussion to-day before the Bombay Corporation and every true Indian hopes that the Bombay Municipal Corporators will acquit themselves honorably and enhance the reputation of the Bombay Corporation by unanimously voting in favour of Sjt. Champsey's resolution. The tri-coloured flag is the symbol of India's self-respect in defence of which Hargovind and several other young men of India have sacrificed their lives and hundreds of men, women and children have had their heads broken. When the people are determined to preserve the honour of the Flag at any cost any opposition from the so-called Progressivists will only bring Messrs. Mody and Co. into ridicule. I, therefore, sincerely hope that intead of offering any opposition they will win the applause of the public by joining in the chorus of "Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara." By honouring the Flag the Corporators will only be honouring themselves.

Another important item to be discussed to-day is the question of the tapping of toddy trees. The first and the foremost question to be considered is "Do we get fresh and unadulterated toddy in Bombay?" The answer will be an emphatic "No." What we get in Bombay to-day is not pure and unadulterated toddy but a mixture of intoxicatting drugs, water and sachharine greatly injurious to health which far from making cheeks rosy completely shatters the health of its drinker. I challenge Mr. Murzban or any other votariess of toddy to point out a single shop in Bombay where pure and unadulterated toddy is sold. As a matter of fact the toddy that is now sold in Bombay at 6 to 8 annas per bottle is a menace to public health and as such it is the bounden duty of every Corporator who is supposed to be the custodian of public health to throw out the uncalled for resolution of Dr. Mehta.—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

DELAY MEANS DISASTER

Hoover Plan Must Be Given Effect To Immediately

RUGBY, July 11.

A letter addressed by the British Treasury to the Bank of International Settlements announcing the decision of the British Government to refrain from claiming any payments due from Germany on the 15th under the Young Plan "with the object of giving immediate relief to the crushing difficulties in Germany in accordance with President Hoover's proposals" is the subject of favourable comment in the press. Under heading "British Empire's Lead" the "Daily Telegraph" says:—

"A difficult and anxious situation will be eased no less normally than materially by the action which the British and Dominion Governments have taken in regard to German reparation payments falling due on Wednesday next."

This expression of relief finds query in most other comments where anxiety is apparent that the first curative effect of President Hoover's gesture has been lost in the consequent difficulties of detail. The hope is expressed that the British lead will be immediately followed by other creditor Governments.

A view is that every day's delay in giving practical effect to the Hoover Plan can only aggravate the already serious situation with consequence disastrous for Europe and the world.—B.O.W.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

Bombay Cycle And Motor Agency, Ltd.

The twelfth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., was held on Friday evening at the Company's premises on New Queen's Road, Bombay, to receive and adopt the Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1931 and to consider various other items of business. The report showed the net profit of the Agency for the period April 1, 1930 to March 31, at Rs. 25,024-8-0. Adding to this the balance brought forward from last year's account, the amount available for disposal amounted to Rs. 42,052-12-10. Out of this the Directors recommnded a dividend of Ae. one per share or 5 per cent. on capital. Thus a balance of Hs. 13,560-12-10 would be carried forward to the next year's account. The statements of accounts were adopted and other business carried through.

Apollo Mills Ltd.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Apollo Mills, Ltd., was held on Friday afternoon in the office of the company, Mr. Albert Haymond presiding. The directors report for the year ended March 31, 1931, as certified by the company's auditors showed a loss of Rs. 274,104-1-5 for the year. The directors regretted the loss which they attributed to the decline in prices and decreased demand for goods. The report was adopted. Messrs. Albert Raymond and F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected directors. Auditors were appointed.

Young India Insurance Company, Ltd.

The Young India Insurance Co., Ltd., of Ahmedabad was started in Ahmedabad in 1930.

Soon after its incorporation there came the country-wide struggle for National Independence, and three of the Directors of the Company viz: Shriyut Ranchodlal Amratlal, Shriyut Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar, and Sriyut Lalit Mohan Jamnadas, who took prominent part in Gujarat, were imprisioned during the fight. This delayed the Company's working, and actual work commenced by the end of the year.

The Managing Agents have secured the services of Mr. S. K. Trivedi, an experienced insurance man, as the General Manager of the Company. This is the first company in India which deals in Group Life Insurance, It also writes business in Ordinary and Industrial sections of life insurance. It has been successful in making a good head-way within last six month.

COMING OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST.—The first anniversay meeting of the Advent League, a Society composed of members belonging to the various Protestant Churches in Bombay, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Tuesday, 14th July at 6-30 p.m.

The Speaker will be Mr. Wm. C. Irvine, Editor of the "Indian Christian." The meeting is open to the public, of all denominations and creeds.

LEFT TAJ MAHAL

MAHMUD BEY the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist has REMOVED himself from Taj Mahal Hotel to GRAND HOTEL, Ballard Estate Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE

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IN C.A.I.B. AND A.C.I.I.: our students are the only Indian Institute students successful.

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L.C.C. for the past **30 YEARS**, year after year. HIGHEST NUMBER OF HONOURS, subjects and passes in India were ours. Rothschild Prize, L. C. C. Gold Medal Warnher Belt Prize and other prizes were exclusively secured during previous years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1931.

A SPLENDID LEAD

The session of the Congress Working Committee which came to a close on Sunday was, perhaps, the longest in its history and had to consider extremely grave issues. On the most important issue before it, namely, the communal question, it has come to a decision which will be welcomed by the whole country. That decision is based on the proposals made by the Nationalist Muslim Party and we have no doubt the splendid lead given by the Working Committee will be acceptable to the overwhelming majority of the Muslims as well as to all other communities. The Punjab presented a knotty problem. That problem is solved in a most happy manner. The Sikhs objected to a statutory majority of the Muslims; the Muslims naturally and rightly insisted that their majority should not be reduced to a minority or even to an equality. The Sikhs are offered reserved seats with right to contest and their objection to a statutory Muslim majority has been met by assuring Muslim a majority through adult suffrage or a franchise that will reflect in the electoral rolls, the proportion in the population. The pivotal point of the National Pact is that the Congress will accept no constitution which will not guarantee such a franchise. With this guarantee the Muslims will alone be to blame if they are not able to secure a majority in a system of joint electorates. The outstanding feature of the Pact, of course, is that it sets at rest once and for all the fears that may have been roused that in order to placate communalists in both the communities the Working Committee of the Congress would decide in favour of continuing the pernicious system of separate electorates which, is the parent of the present unfortunate communal distrust and fear. Practically all the fourteen points of Mr. Jinnah, with the exception of separate electorates have been substantially conceded by the Working Committee and no patriotic Muslim, who realises the gravity of the menace to the freedom of the country involved in the continuance of Hindu-Muslim differences, will be so false to it as to reject the Pact that is offered. We appeal to those Muslims, who have pinned their faith to separate electorates, to consider the offer of the Working Committee in the same spirit of generous conciliation in which it is made. To what extreme length the Working Committee has carried that spirit is evident from its decision regarding residuary powers. These powers must vest in the Federal Government, but the Working Committee, knowing the intensity of Muslim feeling on the subject, has, against its own better judgment accepted the Muslim view on the question, which, strictly speaking, is not a communal one. Will not the Muslims make an adequate response?

The topic that was longest and most anxiously discussed at the meeting was the blight of the Delhi Pact under the many flank attacks thereon by truculent local officials. And the specific questions discussed were how far the many complaints against breaches of the Pact by officials were well founded, what was to be done to ensure a due observance of the conditions of the Pact now and during the absence of Mahatma Gandhi at the Round Table Conference, if circumstances, at all, should permit his attendance, and what the Congress should do if the Pact were found to be irredeemably broken. One can easily imagine how very difficult and grave these questions are, especially the last. But it is not easy to imagine the consequences of a breakdown of negotiations earlier than at the London Conference and at a time when vast rural areas are seething with discontent. Of course, to those who are wedded to the "Conference method," and who think and talk and write of nothing but the great London Conference, all the talk of conditional attendance at the Conference may appear to be fuss. They never can understand how any Indian can possibly decline an invitation by the Premier himself to attend a big Conference in London. They also dislike much attention being given to rural problems. For, is not the London Conference, they ask, an infinitely more important affair? But Congressmen who have to serve as well as lead the masses cannot afford to leave them entirely to the mercy of officials even for the sake of attending the Round Table Conference.

The Working Committee had little difficulty, in face of the volume of available evidence, in accepting most of the allegations of breaches of the Pact as being substantially accurate. But under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi it was inevitable for the Working Committee to explore and exhaust all the possibilities of negotiations before other methods of redress could be seriously discussed. Thus communication was started with the Viceroy and the result of it is that Gandhiji will see him very soon and discuss with him all the important issues. We believe that Lord Willingdon is himself very anxious that the obligations of the Pact should be scrupulously respected by all. But his anxiety is not enough. Just as Gandhiji has got all Congress organisations and all workers acting on behalf of any Congress organisation to carry out their obligations under the Pact, whether they like them or not, it is the duty of the Viceroy to see to it that all officials, acting as officials, scrupulously discharge all the obligations on their side. A number of local authorities seem bent on taking advantage of the truce to harass Congress workers and generally to weaken, if not to crush, Congress organisations. The many instances quoted by Gandhiji in "Young India" cannot be dismissed as groundless. Gandhiji has never-the-less attempted fresh negotiations, and there is no doubt he will try his utmost, as he states in his reported message to the "News Chronicle," "to avoid open rupture." But that same message adds that "if he fails to obtain satisfaction, there will be no alternative but to abandon his departure" to London. The "News Chronicle" knows full well that the Round Table Conference without Gandhiji is foredoomed to failure. So it observes editorially: "It will be a very great mistake to allow provincial problems to over-shadow the main issue." We trust the Viceroy will catch the veiled hint in the above remark. Non-participation of the Congress in the London negotiations cannot long remain a negative affair. We also trust the settlement with the Viceroy will not be a patched up thing for the time being but will ensure the due observance of the terms of the Pact even in the absence of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders in London, either through the instrumentality of an Arbitration Board or otherwise.

UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE.

The rumoured demand on the part of France that Germany must give certain political concessions in return for French agreement to render her financial assistance has naturally produced an angry outburst in the German Press. The concessions demanded are just those which vitally touch Teutonic self-respect and are an assault on the feeling of the German people that at least after a dozen years since the signing of the notorious Versailles Treaty they are entitled to consider themselves free to act under certain directions. They are determined that their instruments of national defence will not remain permanently crippled and they are also resolved that with their neighbour across their southern frontier, Austria, closely allied to them during centuries by cultural affinity and economic interest, they shall have a free hand in cementing closer relations of political amity and economic concord.

The French move denies the Germans just this very right M. Flandin, is reported to have informed Herr Luther, the President of the Reichsbank, who is on an unenviable mission to London and Paris to secure credits in order to stave off the impending financial disaster to his country, that French assistance in this regard would be available if Germany renounces "unconditionally" battleship construction as also the proposal for an Austro-German Customs Union. Herr Luther's first thoughts were to say good-bye to the prospect of all amicable settlement. His second thoughts provided him a way out of the difficulty. He took up the attitude that his business was to see to the purely financial side of the matter, the political side of it he must leave to the German Cabinet. Dr Bruening, the German Chancellor and his Foreign Minister, Dr Curtius, are thus faced with a most difficult situation. They know that compliance with the hectoring French attitude means the downfall of their Government, the unloosening of those forces of bitter anger against France which the Hitler group on the one hand and the Extreme Nationalists on the other will exploit successfully and the advent a serious political and economic situation in their country in which the stormy petrels of disorder will probably gain the upper hand.

In saving Germany from this acute crisis whose repercussions will be felt all over Europe and which will not leave Britain unaffected, the German Cabinet will naturally look to the Labour Government in Britain for helpful counsel. But the MacDonald Government has not so far indicated that it will take up a definite stand against the French demand. There is neither confirmation nor denial in Berlin of the report that Mr. Henderson had informed the German Ambassador in London that Britain will welcome the cessation of German warship construction and the renunciation of the Austro-German Customs Union. In view of the fact that the latter question has been referred to the Hague Tribunal and that pending the decision of this body no active steps are being taken in Austria and Germany to implement the scheme, the French demand is purely obstructive. It is Britain's urgent duty to exhort France to adopt a conciliatory attitude and to make her realise that assistance to Germany in warding off impending financial disaster is ultimately in the interest of France as a Creditor Power.

Trifles

Do you know how hard-hearted some people are? And some of them have even found places on the General Purposes Sub-Committee on retrenchment which has been recently meeting at Simla.

* * * * *

These Shylocks do not realise the miserable and nerve-wrecking conditions under which some of my—and their—'Covenanted' "Trustees" work. It is only the love of India and particularly the sympathy they feel for the Indian agriculturist which keep up their courage and sustain them in their steadfast endeavour to protect the Indian ryot from the wiles of the "agitator".

* * * * *

Some years ago when they said they were very, very 'hard-up', the Lee Commission came to their rescue and made life just tolerable for them by giving them a few 'concessions'.

* * * * *

And now this 'General Purposes' Committee which ought to have nothing to do with such a particular subject as 'cuts' in salaries of all services thinks that a 'general' cut is 'inevitable'.

* * * * *

Naturally, Simla 'Circles',—my estimable friend, is restless. His condition of 'unrest' and his concern for the 'Covenanted' have moved the Anglo-Indian Press to tears or rage. Something ought to be done about it. Will my "Trustees"—some of them at least—retire on proportionate pensions in protest against this indignity of a cut in their meagre emoluments?

* * * * *

That was the question I asked my friend "Circles". He was scandalised. "No", he said, "they will not. Their love for India and their duty to the Empire are considerations so overwhelming in their minds that they will strain every nerve to remain 'uncut'".

* * * * *

I heaved a sigh of relief. What could I have done without my "Trustees"? And I turned to the mail papers.

* * * * *

Misfortunes do not come singly. A number of my "Trustees" in Angel—land are having a bad time of it. And it is mainly because of that awful man, Lloyd-George.

* * * * *

He does not know, it appears, what is good for the Empire. He accuses that pillar of political probity and party fidelity, St. John Simon, of wallowing in the "slime" of hypocrisy, and has been in unholy alliance with a lot of miners' sons, and engine-drivers' nephews, and penny-a-liners who used to write Fabian Tracts, who, in these dismal days when "blue-blood" has lost in political stock, constitute His Majesty's Government.

* * * * *

And what did this "Little Englander" do? According to a writer in the "Saturday Review" who foresees the "End of Liberalism" Lloyd George and his Liberals refused to vote with the Tories on a crucial division in the Commons in mail week.

* * * * *

His wrath produces the following commentary: "They have eaten dirt for no other purpose than to keep in office an administration which, on their own admission, the country does not want."

* * * * *

The writer becomes historically contemplative. He asks: "Is this the cause for which Hampden died in the field and Sidney perished on the scaffold?"

* * * * *

I have never understood why Sidney chose to perish upon the scaffold. He could have avoided it. But as regards Hampden did he not get his mind filled up with such absurd ideas as "Rights of the People" and "No taxation without Representation?"

* * * * *

Reading in the British mail papers of the interest and curiosity aroused in Lancashire about Mahatma Gandhi's probable visit there reminds me of a song which an Englishman used to try to teach me to sing. So far as I could make out from his guttural enunciation, the first two lines ran:—

"I will take the high road
And you will take the low one"

* * * * *

That is what the Lancashire Textile Industry wants Mahatma Gandhi to do. He is to be asked to advise the Indian millowners to take to "low" counts while Lancashire will take to "high" ones and expect that the Indian consumer will patronise it.

LONDON LETTER

:0:

VITHALBHAI PATEL'S WARNING TO BRITISH DIE-HARDS

(From Our Own Correspondent).
(By AIR MAIL).

LONDON, July 3.

The attitude adopted by the Maharaja of Patiala against the Federal Constitution has given inertia to a volley of schemes and counter-schemes regarding the future relations of British India on one side, Indian States on the other, and the Central Government. The Nawab of Bahawalpur is reported to have put forth a scheme for the formation of a League of India on the model of the League of Nations. It was announced that the Maharaja of Rewa supported this idea of a League of India, though later statements in the Press here include him in the list of supporters of the Maharaja of Patiala. Details regarding the various manifestos and documents expounding the respective schemes have not been published here. The general impression prevails that though in essence there is not much to choose between these schemes, they have been put forth solely with the idea of preserving as much independence of action amongst the rulers of the States as can be compatible with an active participation in, and mutual co-operation with, the new Central Government.

BRITISH PRESS 'VOLTE FACE.'

Before the issue of a manifesto by the Maharaja of Patiala, the English Press had viewed with laudable commendation attempts of the Nawab of Bhopal to reach a settlement and solution of the communal problem, and also, as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, to guide and voice the opinion of the Indian States towards their future relationship with the new Central Government, and the importance of their presence in the Federal whole. But since the manifesto of the Maharaja of Patiala, which is not only unfortunate, looking to the time of its issue and looking to the short-sighted policy which it advocates, the Nawab of Bhopal has been criticised here as showing "unbecoming" zeal to meddle in the affairs of British India, and, in particular, as overdoing his contact with the essentially democratic activities of the Congress party. The conclusion is inevitable that the services of the Nawab of Bhopal towards the cause of peace and settlement were commended only reluctantly till the time when another rift in the lute came into view, much to the joy of the English diehards. One sometimes wonders what part English brains have played in drawing up these counter-schemes to make confusion still worse confounded.

The Maharaja of Patiala has failed to evince constant interest in the constitutional issue now engaging the minds of both Great Britain and India. His appearance in the political arena has been spasmodic and highly erratic.

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

On June 26th, Mr. V.J. Patel presided at the Indian National (Political) Conference at Friends House, London. His speech was highly interesting. He gave, as he described, "a broad outline of our struggle for freedom, the stage which it has reached, and our immediate duty in the situation that has arisen." Mr. Patel gave a spirited reply to the vigorous anti-Indian propaganda in this country by an influential section of the English Press. Mr. Patel's speech was very well received as it gave a comprehensive survey of the present situation, as well as the struggle and the circumstances which led to the present position.

Lord Willingdon's speech at the dinner arranged by the Chelmsford Club on 27th June was given blazing publicity in this country. The speech strikes one

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CITY CIVIL COURT.

:0:

A REPLY TO MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

(B. N. G.)

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 24th June last, Mr. K. M. Munshi has written against the proposed establishment of a City Civil Court in Bombay on grounds which are as amazingly inaccurate as they are unfair to the large class of lawyers who are debarred from practising on the Original Side of the High Court on account of the dual system. The persistent recurrence of the proposal to establish a Civil Court is thus explained by Mr. Munshi:—"There is a feeling among laymen that, if a civil court is established, it will mean cheaper justice to the public than what obtains at present in the High Court; and among lawyers who have not the good fortune of practising on the Original Side, and among Government officials, there has been an irrepressible jealousy of the leading practioners in the High Court who are supposed to make fabulous fortunes."

As Mr. Munshi has not cared to substantiate the latter ground, it need not be discussed, though it may as well be observed that the supposed jealousy in the official world goes ill with the fact that all the appointments regarding additional judgeships in the High Court are invariably monopolised by practitioners on the Original Side.

A SERIOUS ERROR.

Mr. Munshi's theory that litigation in the proposed Civil Court would not be less costly than that in the High Court, but that it would actually prove more burdensome to the litigants is far from true. He has taken the hypothetical case of a contested civil suit with a claim of Rs. 5000/- and tried to prove how the costs are likely to increase; but the figures given are all wrong as may be seen from the following:—

	Mr. Munshi's Estimate. Rs.	Correct Estimate. Rs.
(1) Court fees in Suit	375	275
(2) Court fees in Appeal.	375	275
(3) Pleaders' fees, both sides.	250	190
in civil court	250	190
(4) Pleaders' fees, both	250	190
sides in Appeal	250	190
(5) Sundry Expenses.	500	150
Total	2,250	1,460

If Mr. Munshi had taken the simple precaution of referring to the Indian Court Fees Act and Appendix E to the Appellate Side Rules which shows how the pleaders' fees are computed, he would not have fallen into such a serious error as he has now done.

From the above it would be clear that the cost of litigation would not certainly be higher in the proposed Civil Court as Mr. Munshi has tried to make out. Further, his figure of Rs. 1500/- representing the taxed costs on both sides of an ordinary contested long cause in the High Court is itself open to serious question, because cases are not infrequent when, in suits involving a petty claim, the costs on the original side mount up to an amount equal to the claim or even higher. It is also wrong to assume that all suits in the civil court would go up in appeal to the High Court; at least 10 to 20 per cent. of the decisions would not be so taken up, and, taking into consideration the calibre of the judges that would, and ought to, preside over the Civil Court, it may be safely predicated that the High Court would not be inclined to interfere in at least 50 per cent of the appeals that may be preferred and which are, therefore, likely to be dismissed summarily at the stage of admission. In such cases, there would be no pleader's fees for the Respondent and there would be some saving also in the sundry expenses, thus reducing the total cost by Rs. 250 at least in the hypothetical case mentioned above

BENEFIT TO PUBLIC REVENUES.

There is also one other consideration that can not be altogether ignored. In suits filed on the Original Side, ordinarily not more that 10 per cent. of the taxed costs go to the public exchequer. Whereas under the proposed system of the Civil Court, public revenues would benefit more. In the case of a suit with a claim of Rs. 5000/- the share of Government would amount to more than Rs. 600/- made up of Rs. 550/- representing the court fee stamp on the plaint and in appeal and more than Rs. 50 out of the sundry expenses. Mr. Munshi may be right in supposing that the real motive behind the present move on the part of a needy Government is to get a larger share in the spoils of litigation. But that is no reason why the public should oppose the change, especially if, under a system of provincial autonomy control of provincial finances is to pass into the hands of a Minister responsible to a popular legislature.

The above remarks are not intended to mean that the draft Bill regarding the City Civil Court is perfect in all respects. In the leading article on this subject in the "Bombay Chronicle" it was rightly urged that to be effective the jurisdiction of the proposed Court must be raised to Rs. 10,000. But this and the other defects are capable of being remedied and the proposal, therefore, deserves full public support.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Congress Volunteers.

The Working Committee of the Congress has done well to undertake the reorganisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal under the Committee's direct control. This decision will give added strength to the Dal's volunteer organisation and remove any conflict of purpose or policy between the Congress and the Dal. The Committee's resolution on the subject provides for the formation of a permanent Central Corps for Officer's training which "will be liable to serve wherever necessary." We trust as a result of the reorganisation, the picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops will be even more efficient than it is now.

No Indiscipline.

It would be a regrettable thing if the London Branch of the Indian National Congress should be dissolved But dissolution is any day better than rank indiscipline in a Congress organisation. The reported insistence by the Communist group of the London Committee on a hostile reception to the Congress representative, Mahatma Gandhi, when he arrives in London, shows what poor notions of decency and discipline the group has. Sincere Communists should beware of acquiring a reputation for wrecking tactics. Those who fight for freedom should not make sport of other men's freedom.

Victimisation Of Students.

Victimisation of students for their having participated in the Civil Disobedience campaign seems to be common in various provinces. Following on the news of such victimisation in the Gujerat College at Ahmedabad, comes the report of a huge public meeting of the students of Calcutta under the presidentship of Sjt. Raman and Chatterjee, a non-Congressman, protesting against the action of the authorities of several schools and colleges in Bengal and Assam for their refusing free re-admission to students who had joined the Civil Disobedienve Movement. Such students deserve to be honoured in their schools and colleges. It is a shame to victimise those students or to impose upon them the condition that they should undertake not to take part in politics hereafter. This is an impossible condition in these days when it is the duty of every man or woman, boy or girl, to do every such political service to the Motherland as he or she can. Students, however, should not be content with verbal protests against victimisation. The least they can do is to help in all possible ways, in and outside schools, the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar.

Just Contention.

In a statement to the Press in reply to the communique issued by the Railway Board stating the reasons why it refused to join with the Railwaymen's Federation in the application for appointing a Board of Conciliation, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta points out that the seriousness of the situation is not denied by the Railway Board and it is also admitted that action was taken without hearing the party most concerned. He takes the reasonable stand on behalf of the Federation that "as a general principle" the employer "has a right to determine the number of men he requires to carry on his business." But the Federation's contention is just and its case unanswerable when it emphasizes, basing its argument on the views regarding the creation of a machinery of conciliation expressed by the Whitley Commission, that there must be no delay on the part of Government in appointing a Board of Conciliation with the wide terms of reference suggested by the Federation.

Welcome Achievement.

The Afghan Consulate in Bombay makes the welcome announcement that His Majesty King Nadir Shah inaugurated on Monday last the first Parliament of the Afghan Nation. A particularly pleasing feature regarding the constitution of this Parliament is that it is wholly an elected body. King Nadir Shah deserves the warmest congratulations on his having taken this progressive step. It is an indication of his anxiety to rule as a constitutional monarch and it also shows that the work of political stabilisation of his country, which he undertook amidst heavy odds, has progressed so well that he can now depend on the co-operation of a be[illegible] tative of his peo[illegible] the country towards[illegible] cal and economic[illegible] this connection, [illegible] to make a suggest[illegible] jesty's Governmen[illegible] able for them to [illegible] reports, in Frenc[illegible] of administrative [illegible] country so that th[illegible] is kept adequately [illegible] conditions in Afg[illegible]

MENACE OF FOREIGN COTTON IMPORTS.

INDIA MUST ORGANISE CULTIVATION OF LONG STAPLE VARIETIES.

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Those who are interested in the Cotton trade in this country will be surprised to know that our Staple Cotton is selling at present for a song. Owing to the Swadeshi movement there is a brisk demand for fine cloth, particularly from the urban population of this country and to satisfy this demand most of our mills are consuming foreign staple cotton. Large imports are made and it was given out that there is no staple cotton in this country. Is this true? If this be the case, prices of Indian staple cotton must be higher compared to other medium staple varieties. But actually our staple cotton is selling cheaper. Broach J./A. delivery is quoted at Rs. 175/ while new crop Broach A./M. is quoted Rs. 187/. This means that old crop Broach Cotton which is of comparatively better staple is selling Rs. 12/ under new crop months. On the contrary medium grade Oomra and short staple Bengal old crop cottons are selling at a premium of Rs. 2/ over the new crop options. This goes to prove that there is no demand for Indian staple cotton even though it is selling at a ridiculously low price. This is mainly due to large imports of foreign cotton by our mills and lack of proper knowledge on the part of those who are interested in Swadeshi movement. So far 16,600 bales of Fully Good Broach are tendered against J./A. contract while 3,800 Bales of Fully Good Bengals are tendered against July contract and 4,300 Bales of Fine Oomra are tendered. This, again, proves that the stock of staple cotton is larger than low grades and there are now buyers. Prices of Indian Cotton are again very low and owing to vested interests, nobody comes forward to tell the truth and set matters right.

HEADING FOR DISASTER.

The effect of this disorder will be disastrous and those who hope to see India free from foreign cloth will find themselves disappointed in times to come. To be free from foreign cloth India must become self-supporting and unless this is done in an organised way our mills shall have to be dependant on foreign countries for their requirements of staple cotton and to this extent it will be an economic drain on this poverty stricken country. Foreigners will dictate higher prices for their raw cotton and our mills will have to pay the same through nose and ultimately it will be an additional burden on consumers. The short sighted policy adopted by our mills in meeting the present demand will ultimately ruin their own cause. At present due to the Swadeshi sentiment of the people nobody cares for the price of Indian mill made cloth, but one cannot exist only on sentiment and a day will come when our mills will find themselves faced with strong foreign competition. Foreign countries have mills with a high speed and their productive capacity is considerably higher than most of our mills. In this country our mills have cheap labour and although they are protected by a high tariff, they feel keen competition of foreign manufacturers. It is alright to import foreign cotton in a transitory state, but side by side there should be a constructive programme to improve the staple of Indian Cotton.

PROTECT THE AGRICULTURIST.

When prices of our staple cotton are unduely low and when our mills give preference to foreign cotton, our cotton rowers have no inducement to improve the quality of Indian cotton. It is idle to expect them to be charitable to their own cost and ruin.

The time has come now when agricultural pursuits should also be considered on the basis of industrial enterprises. As our industry requires tariff walls and protection, in the same way our agriculturists have also a right to demand sufficient protection to make honest living. The days of exploitation are gone and if our industries wish to exist and thrive, there must be honest and active co-operation with agriculturists as ultimately they have to bear the burden.

Labour Government's dream of Mahatma Gandhi's reception, if he goes to the R. T. C.

MORE COMMUNISM IN INDIA

"A Source Of Anxiety"

The growth of Communism in India, fostered from outside sources, is commented upon in "India in 1929-30," which has been laid before Parliament by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India. This is an annual report prepared by a member of the staff of the Bureau of Public Information of the Government of India, under the authority and with the approval of the Secretary of State, but as it is a personal as well as an official work, it must not be understood that the approval either of the Secretary of State or of the Government of India extends to every particular expression of opinion. Dealing with Communism, the report says:—

The Communist movement continued to be a source of anxiety and to demand constant vigilance on the part of the authorities throughout the year. The Public Safety Ordinance had an important effect during the year in checking Communist activities by persons of non-Indian domicile in India, for although it was in fact unnecessary to make use of the powers it conferred upon the Government, there can be no doubt that its existence acted as a useful deterrent; and in the absence of substantial assistance from abroad, the internal movement did not achieve the success it might otherwise have done.

Communist ideas nevertheless continued to spread among various sections of the industrial population, and also, to some extent, in rural India, and the labour troubles in Bombay undoubtedly owed much of their inspiration to Communist sources. The political philosophy adopted by some of the Congress leaders further encouraged the movement, and it is of significance that several youth associations have adopted Communist symbols and doctrines, although in some cases it is probable that this development has been due to mere imitativeness rather than realisation of the consequences involved.

On the other hand, there was a definite swing of public opinion, especially among the landed classes, during the period under review, against the extravagances and dangers of Communist doctrines, and it is now more widely recognised that the menace is real and demands careful attention. During the year there was a conspicuous increase in the activities of terrorists and in demonstrations of popular sympathy towards them personally—if not towards their methods.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE RISE OF PARTHIA

Dr. Jal Pavry's Lecture

Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., the well-known Parsi Orientalist and author, delivered a public lecture on "The Rise and Growth of the Parthian Empire, with special reference to King Mithradates I" on Monday last. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Cama Oriental Institute. Mr. M. P. Khareghat, the President of the Institute, was in the chair.

The Chairman said: "Dr. Pavry needs no introduction to the audience. He is well-known in India and abroad as a distinguished Orientalist and is the author of several important works on Parsi religion. He is among the most distinguished of Professor Williams Jackson's pupils. He has travelled extensively, both in Europe and America, delivering public lectures at various centres of learning, and attending several International Conferences representing the Parsi community. He undoubtedly speaks as one with authority.

In introducing the subject of his lecture, Dr. Pavry spoke on the land of Parthia and its people, and our interest in them. He then discussed the question of race, and said that the people belonged to the Iranian race and not Turanian. He then spoke on the earliest references to the Parthians in the works of such writers as Herodotus, Arrian and Strabo, and traced the history of the Early Parthian Kings. He then passed on to the time of Mithradates I, who ascended the throne of Parthia in about 147 B.C., and described at length the various conquests of Mithradates.

Dr. Pavry said that by 141 B. C. this great monarch had conquered all the nations between the Indus and Hydaspes River, and that his kingdom stretched from the Euphrates on the West to the Caucasus on the East. Dr. Pavry also spoke on the organization of the Parthian Empire under Mithradates the First, and closed the lecture by speaking on Parthia's contribution to world civilization.

At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Dr. Pavry by Shams-ul-Ulema Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi, who said: "We are all grateful to the learned lecturer of this evening for giving us a very lucid and authoritative account of the early history of Parthia.

INSUFFICIENT WATER-SUPPLY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—No doubt, the monsoon has, this year, set in very late and we have had insufficient rain fall uptonow. But this should not be sufficient reason for our Municipality to curtail water supply in the city especially in Girgaum, so soon as that. The whole of the summer—the worst ever experienced in recent years—we have had water supply for full 24 hours. At present, probably during the past about a week or so, the pressure for water supply has been ridiculously low and people staying on 3rd or 4th stories have to suffer considerable inconvenience. Supply of water is stopped altogether between perhaps, 11 and 4-30 during the day and after aobut 9 at night. This, I do not think, is the time for our Municipal authorities to be worried over the question of water supply. Why should the Municipal authorities think that there will not be sufficient rain this year? This is only the beginning of the season, though poor, and it is certainly not proper on the part of the Municipal authorities to entertain the idea that there, perhaps, may be insufficient rain-fall this year and they should curtail city's water supply accordingly. If water supply is at all to be curtailed, definite hours should be fixed and the public should be made known of this fact. And during the working hours water should be supplied at full pressure. Will the authoritiss concerned look into the matter?—Yours, etc.

A GIRGAUM RESIDENT.
Bombay, July 6.

TRAVELLING SCHOOL CLINIC

For Ailing Children Of Bombay

Speaking before a large audience under the presidency of Mr. Silam, a Municipal Councillor in the Chinchpokli Municipal School Hall last Sunday Dr. Bhoosrath, Medical Officer in charge of Municipal schools, referred to the appalling figures of the common physical defects obstructing the mental and physical growth of school children. He remarked that unless sound measures were taken at this stage many of them would fall victims to the ravages of Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

SCHOOLS COMITTEE'S EFFORTS

He said that the race marched forward on the feet of little children and the building up of national health and efficiency began with the care of a child. He pointed out several measures taken by the Bombay Schools Committee to get rid of the various factors that cause ill-health amongst the tiny citizens. Dr. Bhoosrath showed how children are benefited by sanitary school premises, healthy school furniture, play grounds, drill and games in the open air, the Boy Scout movement and the systematic Medical Inspection of school children.

TRAVELLING SCHOOL CLINIC.

The committee have purchased recently two motor buses to carry ailing children from their respective schools during school hours with parental consent to the 'special school clinic' at Parel. Their Travelling School Dental Clinic is an up-to-date institution and has brought down the percentage of decayed teeth from 60 to 27 within a few years. The lecturer solicited the co-operation of the generous public in solving the vital poblem relating to the health condition of 50,000 school children under the care of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. Silam then eulogized the services of Dr. V .R. Bhoosrath whose work in connection with the health of children is well known in this presidency. He urged the need of travelling school clinics in all the wards of this city for the benefit of school children with whom lie the future health and glory of this city.

BYCULLA WARD DISPUTE

Mr. V. A Desai's Statement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am confined to bed for very nearly two months and cannot read the papers regularly. Yesterday afternoon I was told that the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Mumbai Samachar" have made some very unjust and unfair statements against me.

The facts, however, are that during June I definitely came to know that, a certain gentleman, who is a member of the B.P.C.C. was instigating a certain group in the Byculla Ward to go to the High Court and seek redress against the gross injustice done to that ward by the official clique of the B.P.C.C. I informed Gandhiji by a letter when he was at Borsad, to which he was good enough to send a reply, by return post.

When certain members of that group approached me in the hospital, I distinctly told them, that, however, sanguine I may feel about success in the High Court, I had no faith in the bonafides of that gentleman, who promised them all help and that I would not be a party to such an action. I also made it clear to them, that it was possible for me to undo the great wrong and injustice done to the ward by securing a compromise. I had several interviews with Messrs. Dixit, Meherally, Dostmahomad, Vishwanath and others.

When a compromise finally agreed to between Messrs. Nariman, Abidally, Patil and Meherally representing the Council of the B. P. C. C. and Mr. Munshi Mirza Mahomad Ali, on behalf of the Byculla Ward, fell through (though letters confirming the same were exchanged) due to the vehement protest of Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas I had to tell the members of the group to do what they liked. There was a meeting at the hospital, where I was then, of the prominent members of the injured Byculla ward and I informed them that Messrs. Nariman and Purshottam Tricumdas had seen me that day and that Mr. Nariman assured me that it would be possible to see the compromise through on the return of Shrimati Naidu from Hyderabad. It was also decided at that meeting that I should request Mr. Nariman to furnish us with the resolution passed by the Council of the B.P.C.C. against the Byculla Ward District Congress Committee, and I did so.

Shrimati Sarojini arrived two days later and after talking with Messrs. Nariman and Abidalli assuread me that the compromise will go through. Knowing all the above facts from me, she did all she could to bring about an amicable settlement. The court going group waited seeing that something was being done.

Some four days back I came to know that due to certain official announcements by the secretariat of Mr. Nariman, regarding disputes of different wards and the A.I.C.C. elections, the group, engaged attorneys and counsel and I was shown a ready brief to be presented to the court. Their counsel was of opinion that there should be at least three or four affidavits in support of the plaint to be certain of securing the injunction which they sought. Besides making an affidavit they also wanted me to give them the letters I had with me from Shrimati Naidu and Mr. Meherally, regarding the compromise as also all the statements and figures of account and the auditor's points of objections given by Mr. Dixit to the members of the sub-committee informally appointed by the B.P.C.C. prior to its being declared an illegal body.

I requested these people to wait till I saw Gandhiji. I wrote to Gandhiji and got an appointment. Unfortunately after waiting for nearly 40 minutes, the pain in my leg was unbearable and I had to return without seeing him that night. Next morning I arranged to deliver a personal letter addressed to Mahatmaji and another to Shrimati Naidu. I have with me a copy of the letter to Gandhiji. There is no shadow of threat therein nor any mention of my going to court. I have mentioned facts therein, in continuation of my letter to him in June and requested him to intervene and stop our dirty linen being washed in public, by appointing a member of the Working Committee to go through the Byculla affair. I got a reply from Shrimati Naidu that day (Thursday) and at night when again people called at my office, I told them that I was not prepared to swear any affidavit, nor give the papers they wanted. The other three friends (whose names I can not divulge without consulting them) also refused to swear their affidavits. The result was that, their attorney, who was present there said that it was risky going to court, without affedavits in support of the plaint and the whole matter was dropped on Thursday night. I repeat that I do feel very grieved at the tactics adopted by all, and if the matter is not gone to court, it is due to our feeling that if Mahatmaji does not find it necessary to intervene, we should refuse to support such a petition, by making affidavits.

I informed shrimati Naidu yesterday (Friday) that the court matter was dropped.

I am still unable to move about and attend to anything and if I went to see Gandhiji, it was simply with the object of saving an unfortunate situation.—Yours, etc.

V. A. DESAI.
19, Bank Street, Fort,
11 July, 1931.

'SWADESHI" IN MADRAS.

To Encourage Indian Products.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 9.

A public limited liability company by name "The Madras Swadeshi Emporium Ltd.," was registered on Monday last.

Among the objects of the Company are the promotion, encouragement, manufacture and sale of Swadeshi goods of all kinds in India. The firm will deals wholesale and retail in khaddar and other Swadeshi textiles of all kinds.

The following are the Directors by the Company. Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan. Mrs. Ambrijammal, Mr. C. Rajam, Mr. Jamal Mahomad, Dewan Bahadur Balasundaram Naidu, Mr. R. V. Lakshmi Ratan and Miss L. Krishna Bai.

The authorised copital of the Company is Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

G. T. S. COLLEGE.

The Goculdass Tejpal Sanskrit College sent up this year 30 students for the various examinations of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares and out of them 20 have been successful. One of them obtained the Acharya Degree and another that of Shastri. It sent up another batch of 8 students for the Calcutta Sanskrit Association and all of them have been successful.

KISHORILAL'S ALLEGATIONS

Bradley's Reference In Statement.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, July 6.

In his statement before the Sessions Judge in the Meerut conspiracy case, on the 4th July Mr. Bradley referred to certain allegations which Mr. Kishori Lal, another accused in this case, had made against the Bengal Jute Workers Union the Workers and Peasant Party.

Mr. Ghosh had said that the hostility of the W. P. was directed towards him because he as the Secretary of the Bengal Trade Union Federation wanted to form a Jute Workers Union which would be a considerable accesion of strength to the B. T. U. P. and consequently to the A. I. T. U. F." Mr. Ghosh contended that the work of organisation of the Jute workers was not proceeding satisfactorily under the Bengal Jute Workers Association, which was affiliated to the W. P. P., and hence he commenced operations on behalf of the B. T. U. F. and began to start new Unions. Mr. Bradley said that the B. J. W. A. was the original Trade Union for the Jute workers. "This was known to us, but however inspite of this small oppositional unions were being started, even by the B. T. U. F. I and of course this was against the resolutions of the T. U. C. It can not be suggested that the workers and Peasants Party of Bengal was trying to be a rival to the B. T. U. F. To say this is to talk nonsense. One glance at the Trade Union Resolution of the Workers and Peasants Party will explode this theory, as also will any actual knowledge of the work done by its members."

Mr. Bradley added: "The Bauria Jute strike which was going on in the latter part of 1928, was being conducted by Kadha Raman Mitra, Chakrawarty and others who were members of the W. P. P. while the Kankinara Labour Union, of which Mr. Ghosh was the Vice-President was engaged in strike breaking activity against this strike. A vigorous protest against this was brought up before the E. C. of the A. I. U. C. at Jharia and even Mr. Kishori Lal Ghosh supported it. In November 1928 there was a complaint from those who were leading the strike, about the lack of support from the B. T. U. F. of course the secretary of the B. T. U. F. (Mr. Ghosh) was himself much too pre-occupied and it was too much to expect of him to do more than occasionally address a meeting of the strikers. The crises was however overcome by the timely assistance rendered by the B. J. W. A. who at the request of Mittra and Mukerjee had come to their assistance. It was only because of this support rendered by the B. J. W. A. and by members of the workers and Peasants Party that the workers were able to continue the strike."

TRUCE IN NADIAD

Ex-No-Tax Campaigners

(From A Correspondent.)
NADIAD, July 12.

It is now a wellknown fact that Government officers are not properly observing the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The revenue officers in Kaira District are straining every nerve to realise land-revenue and Takkavi loans to the utmost.

BUFFALOE AUCTIONS.

In Keriavi, a village in Nadiad Taluka, the cultivators of which village had joined the no-tax campaign, 4 buffaloes of some no-tax cultivators were attached on the 30th June. They were brought over to Nadiad for auction sale on the 9th July but there was none to bid for them except Policemen and an Inspector of the Excise Department. The sale was, therefore, postponed for the next day. On the 10th July also nobody turned up to bid for the buffaloes except some policemen. So again the sale was deferred to the next day. Finally on the 11th the previous sale was confirmed and all the buffaloes were given over for a sum of Rs. 106/ though the ordinary market price of these buffaloes would not be less than Rs. 350/. In this are included two buffaloes sold for the sum of Rs. 11/ only. Similarly a buffalo from utter-sangla worth Rs. 150/ was sold by Government in auction for a sum of Rs. 72/ on the 4th inst.

EX-NO-TAX CAMPAIGNERS.

All these cultivators whose buffaloes have been sold, had joined the no-tax compaign and their names were recommended for a special consideration by the local Congress Committees. Some of the names reported were also accepted by the Mamlatdar of the Taluka as in cases for on account of some reason or another, their names do not seem to have been finally accepted and these attachments and auction sales are carried out under the very nose of the Mamlatdar. The cultivators can if they like, borrow money on interest on high rate and pay their revenue and takkavi dues but would not be according to the Truce terms and Mahatmaji's instructions.

INDIAN SALT MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE.

More Protection Wanted.

At a Conference of all Indian Salt Manufacturers supplying salt to Bengal held in Bombay on 7th and 8th July in the Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber the effects of the recent salt Protection Act on the Indian industry was carefully examined. The needed result of the passing of the Act was the saving of the Indian industry from positive and certain ruin. If the measures had been delayed even a few weeks more almost all the Indian Salt Works would have been obliged to close down.

FULL BENEFITS NOT YET.

Though the beneficial result was instantaneous, the industry is not able still to obtain full benefits of protection as contemplated by the Assembly. Foreign dealers are still maintaining very low rates and are dumping their salt at practically the cost of sea freight. The effect of this on the Calcutta market was that Indian members were obliged to maintain low rates and cut each others prices.

IF FOREIGN SALT IS KEPT OUT.

The Conference at which the manufacturers themselves were present after having reviewed the progress they have made in increasing their production after the passing of the Protection Act came to the conclusion that during the Official Year 1931-32 their production will come upto 88 per cent. of the total requirements of Bengal. They concluded that if the protection is extended by rigidly keeping out of the market foreign salt then within 2 to 3 years India can be made self-sufficient in her requirements os salt. Only 12 per cent. have now to be made good from foreign sources and if the rates are maintained at an economic level determined by the Tariff Board, India can within 2 years put an end to foreign trade in salt, which has been carried on in Bengal for over a century.

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TREBITSCH LINCOLN AGAIN

In The Role Of A Monk

A Hungarian Jew who became a Church of England clergyman, and then an M.P., who was subsequently imprisoned during the war and later become a Buddhist monk—this is the amazing man who is plotting revenge on the country which once sheltered him.

"A day or two ago, in a famous old temple in Pekin, a white man was initiated in the age-old rites and ceremonies of the Buddhist priesthood, writes a special correspondent to "The People."

The man was Trebitsch Lincoln, and, although he now has the saffron-coloured robe and the shaven head of the fully fledged monk, the dominating passion of his life is hatred of England.

The son of strictly Orthodox Jewish parents, Loncoln having been ordained in the Church of England, became curate of a parish in Kent. Later, he was returned to Parliament, but the war spelt disaster to him. After being sent to prison for forgery, he was next heard of in a Buddhist monastery in Ceylon.

The story of his being there was blazed to the world some years ago in extraordinary circumstances. A young soldier was sentenced to death in connection with a callous murder, and while he was awaiting sentence news was received that his father—who, it was Trebitsch Lincoln—was making a desperate dash to reach England from Ceylon in time to see his son before he paid the extreme penalty.

THE ANSWER—TIBET.

He was unable to reach England in time however, and news that his son had been hanged reached him while he was on the Continent.

He now had two scores to wipe out—his own conviction and imprisonment and the hanging of his son—and his hatred of this country became the one consuming passion of his life.

How does he plan to revenge himself? The answer is to be found in that land of mystery, Tibet.

For the past three years there has lived in Pekin a Buddhist dignitary known as the Living Buddha, who was regarded in Tibet as the equal in ecclesiastical rank of the Dalai Lama, although his subordinate in temporal power.

Friction between the two men and their supporters led to the flight three years ago of the Living Buddha to Pekin. Here he has gathered many supporters around him, and has become the centre of the pro-Chinese party among the Tibetans in opposition to the pro-British party of the Dalai Lama.

At one time even, there was talk of Chinese armed forces being used to intervene in Tibet.

Here in brief is the chess-board over which the astute Buddhist monk—formerly British M.P.—is poring. To enter Tibet as the right-hand man of the Living Buddha might give him just the chance for which he has all these years been waiting, and that explains his ordination as a Buddhist monk, not in Ceylon, but in Pekin.

The world has, it would seem, not yet heard the last word about Trebitsch Lincoln, arch-spy and plotter.

PAVLOVA TREASURES FOR SALE.

The contents of Ivy House, Hampstead, N. W., once the beautiful home of Madame Pavlova, the Russian ballerina who died in January, were to be put up for auction in mail week.

At the moment Ivy House is almost a museum of the famous dancer, so many relics of her fame does it contain. Now they are to be scattered.

More than 40 paintings or drawings of the ballerina are included in the catalogue of sale, including originals by Sir John Lavery and Dame Laura Knight. There are also many original sketches of her costumes by artists of many nationalities.

Several porcelain figures of Madame Pavlova, designed by herself, and other figures of her by other artists are being sold. One of the most unusual of all the articles in the sale is an Irish shillelagh, mounted in gold and engraved: "To Madame Pavlova, and the joy she gave to the four roads o' Ireland and the plains of Meath, Jan. 22 to Jan 27, from Sir William Orpen."

Chingleput.—The seizure of three thousand tolas of silver alleged to have been smuggled from Pondicheery by four persons has been made by a Customs Sub-Inspector. Silver has been confiscated and the accused released on bail pending further investigations.—A. P.

Madras.—Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of The "Hindu," will preside over the Tanjore Mirasdars Conference which commences on the 18th inst.—A. P.

PAUPER IN WORDS GIVES 9 MILLIONS

Silent Man Talks To King

Mr. Edward S. Harkness, of New York, the man who gives away millions and whom millions would not induce to talk, broke the habits of a life-time on June 10, and was eloquent. He talked with the King!

He just slipped into London, and if he had his way he would slip out of London again without any one knowing it.

He is staying with his wife and valet at a Mayfair hotel—but he is not supposed to be there. That is official from the hotel itself.

But the King somehow got to know that Mr. Harkness was in town—it was no fault of Mr. Harkness—and Mr. Harkness was asked to call at the Palace.

HALF AN HOUR'S CHAT.

Mr. Harkness went, and he took Mrs. Harkness along with him. Mr. Harkness and the King spent half an hour in conversation together. Mr. Harkness has never in all probability chatted with any one for so long in his life.

It was a very happy meeting, and Mr. Harkness when he came out of the Palace was beaming. Then he went back to his hotel and the silent life once more.....

Picture a man about fifty years of age, tall, slim, with grey hair fast turning the colour of snow, a man who, without much makeup would pass for President Wilson come back to life. He is dressed in an ordinary and unexpensive-looking lounge suit, and a soft hat.

There you have a close-up of the man whose only hobby in life is giving away millions to whatever charity or charitable objects he fancies.

NEVER OPENS LETTERS.

Mr. Harkness is the despair of the begging-letter writers—in fact, his name has been struck out of the "Beggar's Who's Who." Begging-letter writers have spent a small fortune in postage stamps on the shy man of millions. Mr. Harkness does not mind. He never opens any letters.

And as for callers he is always "out." This is a standing instruction to the hotel staff wherever Mr. Harkness happens to be staying.

Mr. Harkness had about £18,000,000 to indulge his little whim of giving away millions when he started his hobby. He has given so much away in his own native country that Americans have given up gasping when they read of another of his princely gifts.

He has already parted with £9,000,000 or more. He gave £2,000,000 to England to be administered by a board of five distinguished men, whom he appointed as the trustees of the fund.

It was the tribute of a great-minded American who wished to show his gratitude for what this country did in the war.

OTHER GIFTS.

But this is not all Mr. Harkness has given away there. He made an anonymous gift—the secret of the donor leaked out later—of £100,000 to St. Andrew's University, and later added £20,000 to the £20,000 he had already given towards the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

He has given away money to universities both in England and his own country, and three years ago he put £2,500,000 at the disposal of Harvard for the erection of "houses" after the type of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

Then he gave £3,000,000 to his old university, Yale. That sum has since become £5,000,000.

Has he come to London again to spy out the land for another of his little million or two gifts to charity? The only man with the key to that riddle is Mr. Edward S. Harkness, and when it comes to talking about himself or his gifts to charity he is as silent as a Carthusian monk in his cloister.

No Mr. Harkness, man of millions, is as poor as a pauper in words. It is just "Good morning," "Good afternoon," or "Good night" to all who greet him on his way to his private suite at his hotel.

But Mrs. Harkness—you can hear all about her from the page-boys! Every year she gives these chubby-faced youngsters with the uncounted buttons whatever they like—a cricket bat, a set of boxing gloves, a gramophone, a football, or a shove ha'penny board!

Release Of Mr. Rajah

The following resolution has been passed by the Bombay Suburban D.C.C.:—

This meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee is of opinion that the non-release of Mr. H. D. Rajah who for the last 3 years or more has been a resident of this district is in contravention of the terms of the Truce, and that this fact must be considered a grievance against the Government, and his release must be insisted upon by the Congress.

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DEVIL'S ISLAND TORTURES.

France's Convict Colony

AMERICAN EXPOSURES

The author of the latest indictment of the terrible conditions on Devil's Island, the French convict colony, challenges the French Government to take action against him, so that the facts may be established. He is Mr. W. E. Allison-Booth, an American, who lived on the island for several months and spent some days in the dungeons.

In "Devil's Island" he relates cases of torture which he saw, and he gives the names of victimised prisoners.

"Something must be done if the honour of France is to be vindicated," he declares.

A convict named Brock, relates Mr. Allison-Booth, was taken into the jungle, chained to a tree, and left to the agonising death of the "dry guillotine"—snakes, deadly insects, heat and thirst.

"The next day a group of convicts were taken to work in the jungle near the spot where Brock was manacled. The victim called for water, begged, cursed prayed but he was totally ignored by the guards, and the prisoners dare not go to him.

"That morning I saw Brock sagging from the tree to which he was fastened. He was in a half-conscious daze, waiting for the end." He died the following day.

BRUTAL FLOGGINGS.

Mr. Allison-Booth also saw many brutal floggings. A convict, who had been spat at and tormented, leapt at one of the guards and felled him to the ground.

"Whips flashed through the air, as together they attacked the prisoner. They must have beaten him for fully 20 minutes."

Finally he collapsed, but the flogging went on until the soldiers tired of it. The convict died two days later.

Even Devil's Island is not without romance. One of the women fell in love with a political prisoner and smuggled small luxuries to him whenever she had the chance.

"They can never marry, but that does not deter their courtship. The woman sacrifices any little sums of money she can obtain to purchase gifts of tobacco and food for her man, and in return he procures little trinkets made by his fellow prisoners, which he presents to her."

Women convicts, says the author, are forced by Government decree to live with the garrisons in the prison camp.

LAST CHANCE TO DISARM

Lord Cecil's Fear If Conference Fails

Do not forget that the World Disarmament Conference that meets next year may, perhaps, be the last chance we shall have and if we do not begin disarmament then we may have no opportunity of doing so later."

Viscount Cecil gave this warning in a speech yesterday at Edinburgh, at a meeting organised by the Church of Scotland Church and Nation Committee.

"On February 2 next year," he added, "there will meet at Geneva the largest international conference ever known.

"It will represent all the civilised countries—the fifty-four in the League, and the great countries like the United States, Russia, and Turkey, who are unhappily still outside its limits.

"The difficulties are very great, and we should do no good by underrating them. And yet success is absolutely essential.

"For if we do not succeed, the whole system of peace settlement would be undermined.

"Let me give an example. One of the most important features of the Paris Treaties was the disarmament of the Central Powers upon the quite express terms that the other Powers intended to follow suit.

"Suppose, after ten years of preparation they fail to do so—with what face would they be able to insist on Germany and the rest of them remaining disarmed?

"If we are to rouse public opinion in time great efforts are needed.

"We are planning to have in [illegible] London a great national demonstration on July 11, which is to be addressed by the Prime Minister and the two Leaders of the Opposition Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George".—"Daily Herald."

SEEING THROUGH 10 IN. STEEL

Tiny Gas—Tube Beats X-Rays.

NEW YORK.

An "eye" that can see through ten inches of hard steel has been perfected by three young scientists of the United States Navy.

The X-ray, one of the greatest marvels of modern science, has been beaten by the development of one of its "near relatives"—the Gamma ray.

These three scientists claim to have developed a new method of using the Gamma ray which makes it more effective than X-ray, easier to operate, safer to use, and cheaper.

According to the claims, the apparatus is so powerful that it will enable a photograph to be taken through 10 inches of hard steel—a feat that has never been possible with ordinary X-rays.

YEAR'S WORK.

Dr. Robert Mehl, Charles S. Barrett and Dr. Gilbert E. Doan have been working on the development of the Gamma ray for more than a year.

Only a few days ago they perfected their apparatus—taking a photograph of the internal structure of a solid piece of 10-inch steel.

The new apparatus is likely to prove revolutionary in the examination of huge pieces of metal. It is so small—little larger than a box camera—that it can be taken anywhere and used.

To examine the steel structure of a bridge it will no longer be necessary to remove the structure to the laboratory or to transport the massive X-ray apparatus to the bridge.

The Gamma ray apparatus can rators, and the photographs taken be carried to the spot by the operain a few seconds.

COUPONS ON G. I. P, RLY,

To Be Discontinued From 1st Prox?

BOMBAY, July 10.

At the eightieth meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 2nd July the following subjects were discussed.

Ticket collecting arrangements at Victoria Terminus. The Committee approved of a proposal that the entrance to platforms Nos. 1, 2 and 3 should be controlled by one pair of collapsible gates and similarly platforms 4 5, 6 and 7 should be controlled by another pair of collapsible gates.

Reservation of retiring rooms at Victoria Terminus. A member suggested that retiring rooms at Victoria Terminus should be reserved for ladies travelling alone. The Chairman pointed out that apart from the question of the possible loss of revenue to the Railway the proposal would cause inconvenience, and annoyance to other passengers who had not been able to make reservations. The Committee agreed that in the circumstances the proposal should not be accepted.

Station platforms at Lonavla: The Committee was informed that the Lonavla Municipality had submitted a request that the platforms at Lonavla should be increased in length and their height increased. The chairman stated that an estimate had already been prepared for lengthening the platforms to 800 feet, but it was not possible to proceed with the work owing to lack of funds. To increase the height of the platform would also necessitate the raising of the floor of the buildings which would be an expensive matter and in the present circumstances one which the Railway could not undertake.

COUPONS TO BE DISCONTINUED FROM AUGUST?

Mileage coupons for mercantile firms: The Chairman stated that the sale of these coupons would be discontinued with effect from the 1st of August 1931. The chief reasons for this are that a number of instances of fraudulent use of the coupons have come to light; it was not considered that the concession brought increased revenue to the Railway, and as most foreign railways have already ceased issuing such coupons their usefulness has been considerably lessened. Several members of the Committee expressed their disappointment that the concession was to be abolished as it was much appreciated by commercial firms. They requested that the Railway should give further consideration to the matter, and should if possible, reintroduce the coupons with suitable safeguards against fraud. The Chairman promised that the views of the Committee would have consideration.

Week-end tickets: A member had complained that a recent increase in the price of coupon tickets to Poona had resulted in these tickets costing more than a week-end ticket. The Chairman stated that steps to remove this anomaly were already under consideration and he hoped to be in a position to give the Committee a definite reply at the next meeting.

Another member suggested that the Railway should issue week-end tickets at reduced fares between Bombay and Bhusawal. The Chairman stated that this matter would also be considered. —A. P.

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL.

The Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Mandal writes:—

To carry on the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi and to help the Congress in every possible way a Mandal under the above name has been started at Dadar by prominent Satyagrahi workers. Spread of Khaddar, Charka and Takli, complete prohibition, removal of untouchability, spread of Swadeshi, opening of gymnastic institutions, spread of Hindi and education are among its activities.

In view of certain misunderstandings that have been sought to be spread in public by certain interested parties against this Mandal, we wish to make it clear that this Mandal is in no way a rival or parallel body to the local District or any other Congress Committee. The constitution of this Mandal provides for work not only in 'G' Ward but also outside it. The organisers of the Mandal have felt that the various Congress Committees working throughout India having overworked with political programme find little time to work out the constructive side of it as intensely and exclusively as it should. The Mandal aims at filling up this deficiency.

Those wishing to join the Mandal in any of its activities or have negotiations with the same are requested to see or address its general secretary, at Bhageshwar Bhuwan Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, Bombay.

NEWS ABOUT AFGHANISTAN.

Industrial Development

The latest issue of the "Jaridae-Islah", the semi-official organ of the Afghan Government, is just to hand. It contains a descriptive article on the soap-making industry recently introduced in Afghanistan and an appeal to the Afghans to give every encouragement to this industry by patronising it. At present the output is not much, but every effort is being made to turn out soap in such a quantity as may at least be sufficient for the city of Kabul. The workshop is managed by Aga Faqir Muhammad Khan and he has several young men as his assistants. The credit for starting this industry goes to Aga Abdul Hamid and Aga Muhammad Zaman Khan. All these gentlemen and the staff have been handsomely rewarded by King Nadir Khan for turning out good soap. Besides the King has also eulogised their services which they are rendering to their country.

Aga Abdul Hakim Khan Rashaqi has compiled an Arabic Dictionary for the use of students. It contains several thousand words.

The Kabul Municipality has, at the instance of the Afghan Government, repaired several mosques and also the houses of the poor inhabitants which had suffered losses during the rainy season last year.

This issue (dated 11th Safar) gives details of the agreement concluded between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia at Paghman. This will remain in force for five years. According to it, each contracting party undertakes to remain neutral when the other party is involved in war with a third power. Both the contracting parties also promise not to make any treaty, secret or open, with any other country which in any way affects the interest of their countries.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

as highly vague and lacking in coherence. Lord Willingdon may be optimistic by nature, but he will have a hard time in talking round to his views the leaders of the Nationalist Movement. There was a time when an Indian put blind faith in the sincerity of professions of friendship and goodwill of the Britishers. Such faith was undeserved and such confidence was sadly betrayed, as shown by events that followed. Hence, India wants more concrete proofs of co-operation and goodwill than bombastic words and phrases which show no translation into action. The Viceroy's speech keeps up the tradition of similar empty and meaningless speeches of holders of this high post in the past; but when examined in detail it falls flat. It is hardly deserving of a man who has devoted so many years of his life to high offices in the Empire. The British Press may hail it as a manifestation of the sincerity and the honesty of purpose of Great Britain. For India it remains nothing more than an empty play of words and promises, vague, indefinite and meaningless.

CONSERVATIVES AND R. T. C.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, held on the 30th June in London, the conditions of Conservative participation in a new Round Table Conference on the future constitution of India were discussed. Attention was focussed mainly on the inclusion of safeguards and reservations "both real and permanent, and capable of being exercised by the Imperial Parliament in the interests of this country no less than in those of India" as an essential and integral part of the agenda of the resumed Round Table Conference. This meeting threw light on the official Conservative attitude on the Indian question which makes it possible to foretell the line of action the Conservative delegates will advocate at the Second Round Table Conference.

Elphinstone Mills.

Soon after the above meeting, the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ltd., was held at the same place, Mr. Albert Raymond presiding. The directors' report for the year ended March 31, 1931 as certified by the company's auditors showed a loss of Rs. 195,831-0-9 for the year. The directors regretted the loss which prices and decreased demand for they attributed to the decline in goods.

The report was adopted Messrs. Osman Sobani and H. P. Mody were re-elected directors. Auditors were appointed.

FAMOUS INDIAN AIRMAN

ENDORSES GREAT SOOTHING AND HEALING VALUE OF ZAM-BUK.

The first Indian airman to fly from India to England for the Aga Khan's prize, and to whom the Government sanctioned a special prize, Mr. R. N. Chawla, R. Ae.C. (London), is a real Zam-Buk enthusiast. In a recent letter to the proprietors he says:—

"I should like to say what an excellent first-aid Zam-Buk is for pilots on long and lonely journeys, on account of the risk of injuries and the need for prompt antiseptic care where one is out of reach of all other civilised aid. On my record 5,000 miles flight from Karachi (India) to England, I regarded Zam-Buk as an indispensable part of my equipment. No one should travel without this handy first-aid."

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MISS MAYO AGAIN!

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As politicians, philanthropists, captains of Industry, as energetic citizens of a common country, many Parsees have made their mark and it is but fitting that a record should be made of their lives. Contents: Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Framji Cowasji Banaji Naoroji Ferdoonji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, S. S. Bengalee, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, J. N. Tata, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir M. M. Mehta, Sir M. M. Bhownagaree, B M. Malabari, and Sir J. J. Modi.

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What the People Say

CORPORATION & NATIONAL FLAG

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The National Flag hoisting resolution was moved last year by Mr. Shivedas Champsy Thakkar and it met the fate of being adjourned over and again until at last it seems that the whole thing will be let down. The reasons for these adjournments are very flimsy. Every country has a flag of its own and those countrymen lay their very lives for the preservation of their national flag. It is only in India that we, unfortunately, find people opposed to nationalism. Otherwise what justification there in those city-fathers opposing a motion which clearly stands for the honour of one's own country flag. The alien domination has no doubt created a slavish mentality in the minds of many of our countrymen who merely for Government's favour do not oppose any motion which goes against the Government in any way or form. There are Indians who will even mortgage their country for a few crumbs and it is for the public to distinguish such people. The city-fathers have a moral duty to obey the mandates of their constituencies because they owe their present position in the Corporation to the above constituencies. This Flag discussion is again coming on Monday and I earnestly invite all the Bombay citizes to muster strong in and about the Corporation Hall and with one voice insist on their representatives to vote for the country's honour.—Yours, etc.,

AKILESWAR NEELKANT.

Matunga, July 10.

"PICKETING GOING STRONG."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heeding in your esteemed newspaper to-day, I was surprised to read your picketing report in which you have been unkind enough to draw scine sort of classification among the former Congress volunteers and the present "gentlemen" class volunteers If the Congress volunteers during the "campaign" were given food and lodging and one anna per day cover their tea expenses, it does not mean they were hirelings and belonged to lower strata of humanity and because the present pickets whom you call "volunteers in the real sense of the term" do not take any expenses they are better and preferable to the former ones. The "War time" volunteers used to cover their tea expenses, it does with hardly any rest in the noon and a sound lathi bealing every now and then, with absolutely no time to earn their livelihood and rigorous imprisonment in C class always awaiting them whereas the present pickets do their duty for an hour or two after office work in a very peaceful and calm atmosphere. Sir have you heard of any soldiers of army national army engaged in the and death struggle bringing their food from their own homes? The war time army was composed of engineers, graduates, stenographers, clerks, mechanics, and men of noble professions and if these people have been able to earn their livelihood when the Congress turned them out after the truce they could naturally earn it during "War" time had time permitted them to do so. I am sending these lines as a protest against the very unjust remarks made against the volunteers who sacrificed their all for the sake of the country whom I had the proud privilege to command for some time.—Yours, etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH.

INDIAN EXILES ABROAD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Does Mother India know how many of her sons are in exile. As far as I could gather from several Indian and foreign sources the number is more than 450, two thirds of whom are in California and the remaining scattered in different parts of the world. I shall be obliged if any information in possession of anybody in this connection is conveyed to me to complete the list.—Yours, etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH.

Reay Chambers, Bombay, July 9.

SABOO SIDDICK TRUST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with greater relief Mr. Dimtimkar's reply to mine of June 18, appearing in your issue of June 24. My relief was due to the fact that my "attack" on Mr. Dimtimkar. It is Mr. Dimtimkar who has been pleased to so term my innocent and harmless query has gone home and has produced the desired effect. Although Mr. Dimtimkar tells your readers that he had not "the least intention of hurting my feelings when he referred to the part I played at the Anjuman" nor did he propose "to offend me now" still one who reads his letter can see that he could not pen a few lines without making a remark about me which will not fail to hurt the feelings of any decent person. This time Mr. Dimtimkar has been pleased to make an insinuation about me. But before I deal with it I will point out a fallacy in Mr. Dimtimkar's statement of facts about himself with regard to the amount that he drew from the funds of the Sabu Siddick Trust.

Mr. Dimtimkar has referred to the conversation that he had with one of my so-called ill-tutored colleagues. I do not know to whom Mr. Dimtimkar refers to. Because so far as I know several persons were asking the same question to him. He now tells us that he drew only Rs. 1,000 as his remuneration for services rendered as accountant as well as correspondent for a period of full two years and so it works at the very modest sum of Rs. 40 p. m. which is a mere pittance to a man like Mr. Dimitmkar. However I would like to ask whether it is not a fact that although Mr. Dimtimkar can now tell us that actually he got only Rs. 1,000 for two years' service his ex-paymasters had sanctioned the amount only for one year and they wanted to give him another Rs. 1,500 which, thanks to the timely intervention of Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji, they could not pay?

Now to turn to his insinuation against me. Mr. Dimtimkar suggests that I was working to oust the old Trustees with personal ends in view and he sheds crocodile tears for "not seeing my labour being rewarded" as he did not see my name included in the new list of Trustees. He adds that his sorrow is real because I happen to belong to the same Kokni community to which he also belongs and whose claims Mr. Dimtimkar complains have been neglected by the sole surviving Trustee Mr. Sheriff, while appointing new Trustees. I will reply seperately to the different parts of Mr. Dimtimkar's insinuation.

Firstly as regards his charge that I was working in the matter with ulterior motives, evidently he cannot think of a man working for a cause unless he has an eye on a Trusteeship, or a Secretaryship. My merely telling Mr. Dimtimkar that such motives were far from my mind, perhaps, will not be sufficient as he seems to have made up his mind to attribute motives to me. Therefore I will place some pertinent facts before him which it will not be possible for him to dispute. Mr. Dimtimkar might not be aware, but for his enlightenment I will inform him that I knew it from the very start that these Wakfs were administered according to certain schemes accepted by the High Court and under those schemes there were certain requisites for a man to be appointed as a Trustee. And one of them was that he must be paying a certain amount as Income Tax. And as I do not happen to pay a pie by way of Income Tax I knew that I did not stand the least chance of being appointed a Trustee of any Trust, much less of a Trust like the Sabu Siddick where the Trustees have to handle amounts running into lacs. I would add if Mr. Dimtimkar would believe it that whatever part I played in the agitation was not that of a prospective candidate for a Trusteeship or any other office but I was participating as a poor Muslim claiming to represent the voice of Muslim masses who are the real benificiaries of any charitable Trust.

As regards Mr. Dimtimkar's sarrow being real because I happen to belong to the Kokni community and his compliant that its claim was ignored by Mr. Sheriff I must admit that although I knew Mr. Dimtimkar for a long time as a communalist I never knew that he was equally clanish. I could understand his claiming separate representation for the Muslims in the Legislatures but I did not know Further it is long since I ceased to make any distinction between a Sunni and a Shia, a Kokni and a Deccani, a Sayed and a Sheikh and have learnt to treat them all alike as Muslims. That is to my mind the true and democratic teaching of Islam. Oh, but I must not talk of Democracy Mr. Dimtimkar cannot relish that term. He is likely to scent rowdyism in it.

As regards Mr. Dimtimkar's complaint that the Kokni Muslims were neglected by Mr. Sheriff one can understand his effort to enlist the sympathy of that small group at least, having lost the sympathy the general Muslim public. But if Mr. Dimtimkar is so fond of championing the cause of the Kokni Muslims, in however misguided a manner it may be, I would like to ask him if as a fair-minded man he would be prepared to allow other sections of the Muslim community to be represented on Trusts which are now solely managed by the Koknis. Let alone other Trusts. Would Mr. Dimtimkar as a test of his sincerity advise his Kokni friends to give even one seat on the Board of the Juma Musjid? Surely Mr. Dimtimkar should know that it is never safe to throw stones at others while one lives in a glass house.

Before I close, Sir I will add that I am not in the least interested in continuing this controversy. It was Mr. Dimtimkar who opened it by needlessly dragging in my name and perforce I had to make a reply. This shall be my last on the subject unless Mr. Dimtimkar's fertile brain invents some new charge against me and compels me to reply again. But as I happen to belong to a group of humble workers who have taken upon themselves the arduous task of effecting reforms in the working of the Muslim Wakfs and to put an end to the present mismanagement in many of them, and as Mr. Dimtimkar happens to be intimately connected with some such Trusts it is likely that there might be occasions for me to deal with him. I would therefore urge him not to indulge in personal recriminations or to attribute motives to anybody. He will be welcomed to fight with clean weapons and discuss matters on principles.

One word as regards his attitude in connection with the Sabu Siddick Trust. I will only request him to recall to his mind the words that he uttered on the very day when Mr. Kajiji, Hakim Dayam and others tendered their resignations. While Mr. Sheriff was sitting in his car in the compound of the Anjuman Islam Mr. Dimtimkar who I must admit seemed visibly moved on the fact that the old Trustees had resigned said to Mr. Sheriff that he never expected that they would resign but whatever the way people adopted—I admit it was not to the liking of Mr. Dimtimkar—It was good for the community that they vacated their seats. If he wants his exact words they were "Kaumke Hakmen Achha Huwa". Mr. Sheriff, Maulvi Hamid Ahmed, Dr. Gour, and a few others who were present there will bear me out. I certainly fail to see what was the reason for Mr. Dimtimkar's outburst against me and my colleagues if he had really felt that what we had achieved was good for the community. Whatever the cause it will be better if Mr. Dimtimkar now takes the welcome change for a settled fact and keeps quiet over it. It will be better for him as well as for poor Muslims who are by the way no more in need of orthodox counsellors like him who seem to be centuries behind the times in these days of enlightenment and democracy when the masses are determined to come into their own and know what is good and what is bad for them.—Yours, etc.,

M. HARRIS.

BULLETIN No. 9. Juvenol Nagar, 13th July 1931

No herb can cure love but there are herbs that can cure the worst of diseases! **"BABY'S JUVENOL"** is a herbal nectar that has cured and will always cure.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION MUST BE APPOINTED.

Whitley Commission Supports Railway Federation

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Fedeation, has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the meeting with the Railway Board on the 7th July:

The seriousness of the situation is not denied either by the Board or by the Government of India; that action was taken without hearing the party most vitally affected is also admitted. It is however, sought to be justified on the ground that the employer has the right to determine the number of men he requires for carrying on his business. As a general principle, we do not question that proposition. On the other hand it is a recognised maxim that no discretion should be arbitrarily and capriciously exercised; otherwise the discretion may be so used that the employer will have the unchallenged right of declaring a lock-out, which is not permitted under the Trade Disputes Act. There can be no question that the Railway Board, in refusing to reopen the case of the men already retrenched, are claiming the right of declaring an unqualified lock-out, which as stated above is not open to them.

The Government of India has so far neither accepted our proposals nor appointed a Board of Conciliation and the situation has remained materially unaltered since the resolution of the Special Convention for the ballot was passed.

WHITLEY COMMITTEE'S OPINION.

In this connection the recommendations of the Whitley Commission are timely and apposite. At page 345 of the Report they say: "We hope.....that the Government will lose no opportunity of utilising their power to appoint Boards or Courts when they believe that they will serve some useful purpose. There seems to be a tendency at present for the Government to withhold their hand until the dispute had attained serious magnitude and constitutes a threat to the public peace. There may be a case for the appointment of a Tribunal, even if there is little danger of disturbance and no clamant demand for action on the part of the public." Again at page 168 the Commission recommend the constitution of various machineries for the settlement of disputes on Railways. Where a dispute is apprehended on any Railway if the matter is not capable of settlement with the Agent and the Union an appeal will lie to the Railway Council, failing which another appeal to a Central Board and in the last resort a further appeal to a Railway Tribunal. Thus, all disputes on Railways will have an automatic machinery for enquiry and adjustment.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

We have, therefore, reasonable grounds for believing that our application for the Board of Conciliation will be favourably considered and that thereafter no necessity for a strike will remain. The Committee of Action has been doing its best to get ready for the emergency, should it at all become necessary, and in order that time may not be wasted I would call upon all the Unions to proceed with the work of taking ballot and of organising for that purpose. I also request the workers all over India to keep themselves ready for all eventualities. The seriousness of the situation, which existed on the 27th June last remains substantially unaltered and I earnestly appeal for public sympathy and support in the workers' fight on behalf of 35,000 discharged men and many others, who, as mentioned above, have been the victims of the so-called economy campaign.

BERAR TO OBSERVE TILAK WEEK.

Campaign Of Foreign Cloth Boycott.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, July 7.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Executive Body of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande Secretary of the Berar P. C. C. has issued a circular to all Congress organisations and Congress workers in Berar to observe the Tilak Week according to the programme settled by the Executive in the said meeting. Mr. Deshpande urges on the workers to concentrate their attention in effecting a complete stop to the sale of foreign cloth and liquor.

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Executive of the Berar P. C. C.:—

"In commemoration of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak the Tilak week should be observed from the 23rd of July 1931 to the 1st of August 1931 in all the parts of Berar for propogating the cause of Khaddar and boycott of foreign cloth and liquor in the following way:—

(1) "23rd July 1931":—The Tilak Week should commence this day, and lectures on the utility of foreign cloth boycott should be given at as many places as possible.

(2) "24th to 31st July 1931":—All the workers of the provincial, district and taluka Congress Committees should make a tour in the as many villages as possible, and speeches be delivered on khaddar, and boycott of foreign cloth and liquor And all preparations required for beginning picketing should be made during this week. Members on the Congress role should also be enlisted.

(3) At any rate picketing of shops of foreign cloth and liquor should begin on the 1st of August at as many places as possible."

"EVEN IN DEBATE HE WATCHES THE WHEEL."

—:o:—

Miss Muriel Lester's Impressions Of Gandhiji.

Miss Muriel Lester, of Kingsley Hall, Bow, with whom Mr. Gandhi hopes to stay if he comes to London, has given a "Manchester Guardian" representative some account of the Mahatma and of the impressions she formed during her visit to India five years ago, when she spent a month at his ashram.

The impression one formed of Miss Lester during this talk was that her wide sympathies are associated with a very clear brain and that her eyes do not miss much. She has a strong sense of character and a sense of humour that gives balance to her appreciations. One feels that it must have given Mr. Gandhi great satisfaction to find that the young Englishwoman who had been so interested in his work and teaching that she made the long journey to India to visit him was not of the "intense" type, and that she had come to learn and understand more but not to worship at a shrine. She did not even seek an audience with him, but mingled with the other inmates of the ashram, and only by degrees made his closer acquaintance.

Miss Lester spoke of Mr. Gandhi's directness. "Hindus," she said, "often adopt a flowery manner of speech, but he never wastes a word. He seemed to be nearly always spinning," she said, "and all the time he speaks to you his eyes are fixed on the wheel. He may be engaged in a very important debate, but he watches his wheel."

Miss Lester recalled the story still discussed in India of the Ahmedabad millowner who shocked the Hindu community when he caused to be shot sixty pariah dogs that had been driven into the compound of his mill. "The people in that part of India," she said, "are Jains, and they hold strong views on the sacredness of animal life. The pariah dogs, therefore, must not be killed. They may only be driven away from the houses, though this naturally means that they may become a source of disease and starve to death. There was a tremendous uproar in the city when the millowner's action was known; a hartal was proclaimed in protest and the employees at the big cotton mill joined in. Everyone thought how shocked Gandhi would be at the conduct of this man who was one of his personal friends. During all the excitement in the city and in the newspapers a great debate was held at the ashram.

"Mr. Gandhi, spinning all the time, and watching his wheel" said Miss Lester, "defended the millowner, saying that he was perfectly justified: the miserable dogs spread disease, and the kindest thing was to destroy them. There was, I think, only one person besides myself who sided with Mr. Gandhi.

"He never does anything without prayer," she continued, "and before he met the Viceroy in negotiation he prayed and fasted for a week. Mr. Gandhi lives only on fruit, home-made biscuits, and milk, and every week he fasts and keeps silent for a day. One of his rules is, 'Whenever you are in danger of infection, fast.'

DRASTIC DOCTORING.

"He loves doctoring," she added. "When I was at the ashram I was ill for a day or two, nothing serious, and I soon got over it, but Mr. Gandhi insisted on treating me, and he made me fast for much longer than I thought necessary. He came to see me on his weekly day of silence, when he wrote down all his questions and such comments as what he thought of my tongue when I put it out, at a gesture from him. I registered a mental vow that if ever a germ got me down again I would not let him know about it."

Once, said Miss Lester, he went to see his colleague Mrs. Sarojini Naidu when she was ill. She was staying at a very fine hotel. Everyone there was extremely excited in expectation of the great man's visit. When they were all keyed up, a humble-looking man dressed like a coolie stepped into the lift. The liftman, not troubling to look at the intruder, turned him out with a surly, "Get out you. Who do you think you are? Mahatma Gandhi?" Mr. Gandhi said nothing, but went quietly up the stairs and paid his visit to Mrs. Naidu.

Miss Lester thinks that Hindus often find it difficult to express in a way that Western minds will understand ideas and beliefs of vital importance to themselves but very remote from Western life She feels that even Mr. Gandhi has not completely succeeded in expressing all he wishes to convey in his autobiography.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND LORD IRWIN.

"But I am convinced," she said, "that Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi were capable of understanding each other absolutely. I felt sure from the very first that the Viceroy was going to be a success in India. When he paid his first State visit to Calcutta I happened to be staying there with friends of Mr. Gandhi to whom he had sent me, saying that I must have a week in Calcutta and that I must stay with these seven brothers who lived with their families in one large house. Mr. Gandhi was in the city, too, on his way home from the Congress in Assam, and it was he, I think, who told me the story about Lord Irwin that was the talk of the town just then.

"The Viceroy had said privately that he wanted to see the slums of Calcutta and arranged with a non-official Indian who was to come with his car to take him. Very early in the morning the Indian arrived, embarrassed and full of apologies, to say that he would take the Viceroy to see something else but that it was impossible to take him to the slum area. Lord Irwin, puzzled by this change of front, protested in vain, it was only with great difficulty and when it was too late for the excursion that he learned what had happened. The police authorities had heard what was proposed and told the Indian he was not to take Lord Irwin to the slums.

"It seemed very strange to me," Miss Lester said, "that the Indian could risk the displeasure of the Viceroy even at the command of the Chief of the Police, but when I expressed my surprise, the Indians laughed at my simplicity. 'The Viceroy only stays here for five years,' they said, 'the police persist.'"

Lord Irwin's action placed the Indians enormously and gave the Viceroy more prestige than anything else at the time.

Finally, Miss Lester spoke of the sacrifices made by Mr. Gandhi's women followers. "I have just had a talk," she said, "with Miss Mary Campbell, who passed through London the other day on her way to America. She has been a temperance worker in India for the last 46 years and has received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal for her signal services to the women of India. She was in Delhi when Mr. Gandhi, on his way to gaol, sent word. 'I leave the work of picketing the drink and drug shops to the women of India.' 'I thought he had made a mistake this time,' said Miss Campbell, 'and that the Delhi women, so many of whom live in purdah, could never undertake the task. But to my astonishment, out they came, and they picketed all the shops in Delhi, sixteen or seventeen in number. I watched them day after day. They stood there, saying nothing but politely salaaming each customer who approached. The same thing happened repeatedly. The man would stop, saying, "I beg your pardon, sister, I forgot myself in coming here," and went away. That went on some days until the licensees appealed to the Government. Then hefty policemen arrived with police vans and warned the women to go away. I thought those delicate, sheltered women would give in now; they would never endure being touched by a policeman. But they did, and as fast as one relay was arrested another took its place. Altogether about 1,600 women were imprisoned in Delhi alone. But they had done their work. Though the shops were opened no one went in, so at last the licensees themselves closed them, and so far as I can hear they are still closed to-day.'"—"Manchester Guardian".

Indian Christians And R. T. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI July 7.

At a meeting of Indian Christians held to-day the Rev. S. A. Mara presiding, it was unanimously resolved to request the Government of Bombay to impress on His Excellency the Viceroy the necessity for including Mr. B. Chakranarayan, Advocate, Poona in the proposed 2nd Round Table Conference. The President in his address remarked that the Indian Christian community being a minority was timorous that it might not receive adequate consideration. The community had special interests and problems of its own and it was but fair that in the Conference that is to be held representatives of different parties and interests should be included.

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY DEBATE

Deputation Waits On Governor.

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, July 8.

The tussle between the University of Calcutta and the Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education is not yet over. It is long ago that the Senate of the University adopted the report of the Reorganisation Committee of the Senate with regard to the Post-Graduate Department and requested the Minister in charge of education to meet the deficit of the University and to make an annual grant of about six lacs of rupees for maintaining and stabilising the Post-Graduate Department. In this connection Dr. B. C. Roy, President of the University Board of Accounts, Mr. S. P. Mookerjee, son of late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and a Syndic, Mr. C. C. Biswas and the Vice-Chancellor interviewed the Minister and the Governor at Darjeeling. But I am reliably informed that no final and definite compromise has yet been arrived at and so the teachers of the Post-Graduate Department whose number is legion is having a precarious tenure of service. Unless the Government come to the assistance of the University a good lot of teachers will have to be sacked and some branches of teaching closed. I further understand that the Minister has offered to help the University if the University would bind itself down to spending the amount received from the Government in the course of five years, and not in course of one academic year only. The public mind of Bengal is a good deal exercised over this matter, especially because the Government are supporting the infant Dacca University with about six lacs a year.

NEW FELLOWS.

Sir Jadunath Sarker, C. I. E., and Prof. Srikumar Banerjea of Presidency College, have been nominated Fellows of the Calcutta University whereas the Chancellor has not thought fit to renominate such veteran educationists as Principal J. R. Banerjea, of Vidyasagar College and Principal G. C. Bose of Bangabasi College, who are heads of leading non-official Colleges. I understand that Principal Banerjea has lost grace in the eyes of the Government owing to his scathing condemnation of the Simon Commission Report at a conference of the Christians of Bengal and Mr. G. C. Bose has not on former occasions seen eye to eye with the policy of the Government. Sir Jadunath and Prof. Srikumar Banerjea have been consistent champions of the policy of the Government in the administration of the University.

GANDHIJI & WORLD OPINION

Mr. J. K Mehta's Lecture

(From Our Correspondent.)
SANTA CRUZ, July 9.

On Monday last, Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber delivered an interesting lecture on "The Present Situation" before the Gujrat Hindu Stree Mandal, here, under the presidentship of Mrs. Mudrika Anjaria. A large number of ladies were present at the lecture. Mr. Mehta explained at some length the truce terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and emphasised upon the advisability to observe the peace atmosphere strictly for both the parties concerned. He also said that Mahatmaji should, at the present juncture, not only go to England to attend the Round Table Conference but should also visit different countries in Europe and America. The world, the learned lecturer further remarked, was utterly exhausted with heaviest possible taxation and the saner element everywhere felt disgusted with the mutual feeling of hatred and suspicion prevailing all over the world. Occidental politicians had failed in their attempt to bring everlasting peace to war-weary people and there was only one man who could save mankind with his noble weapons of Truth and Non-violence from certain ruin. It was therefore necessary that that man—Mahatma Gandhi should go to Europe and America to deliver his message, as early as possible.

Mrs. Gangabehen Patel in thanking the lecturer called upon the ladies of Santa Cruz to start picketing of the liquor shops of that suburb, without any further delay.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

The local Congress Committee have launched picketing of foreign cloth against the recalcitrant dealers who still persist in this unholy and anti-national trade. The Sevikas have begun their task enthusiastically and before long it is hoped that the dealers will be brought round.

ALLEGED DASTARDLY OUTRAGE ON YOUNG WIDOW.

Shocking Story Narrated In Angole Court.

OUR BELGAUM LETTER.
(From Our Correspondent).
BELGAUM, July 9.

It will be recalled that a terrific explosion, as though of a bomb, had occurred on the afternoon of April 3 last, in a thickly populated locality in Belgaum. Vigorous inquiries were then set on foot by the local police. Further investigations in the matter were also made by a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special C. I.D. Branch, Simla, who had come here in this connection. As a result of all these inquiries, the police, it is understood, have come to the conclusion that the incident had no political significance whatsoever and that the explosion was due to the bursting of a cracker (popularly known as "Dabbi" in these parts) or at the most of a blank cartridge.

ALLEGED DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

The story of a dastardly outrage alleged to have been committed on a young and defenceless widow belonging to a high Mahratta family was narrated recently in the Court of Mr. Balasaheb Astekar, First Class Magistrate of Angol (near Belgaum) In the case eight persons are involved on various charges under the Indian Penal Code.

Kashibai Bhimrao Desai, the complainant in the case in the course of her evidence said that some months back, she was residing at Churmuri (a village about 7 miles from Belgaum and situated within the jurisdiction of the Kurudwad Senior State). One night (i.e. on Decr. 29, 1930) when she was sleeping in a room of her house she heard loud knocks at the back-door. There was bright moonlight then. At that time there was nobody in her house except a small girl Shanta and a boy Somya. She asked Somya to open the door and find out as to who was knocking. Somya accordingly opened it when a big gang confronted him.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Proceeding, the complainant stated that the accused Irya and others immediately rushed inside and after robbing her of her ornaments assaulted her and began to pull her rudely and violently from all sides. Girl Shanta who was crying came to her rescue often, but every time she was pushed aside by the accused.

Continuing, Kashibai deposed "the accused who were all along abusing me in a most vulgar manner then dragged me from my house to the manure-pit close-by and began to beat me. In this violent dragging my bangles were smashed. I had no "choli" (sleeved breast-coat) then as I always remove it when retiring to rest. In the excitement and tumult the "sari" which I was wearing was completely torn to pieces and I became stripped bare of all my clothes.

"Meanwhile, girl Shanta was continuously coming towards me but was prevented from doing so by the accused who also robbed her of her ornaments. Consequently, Shanta again began to cry.

"LET US BURY HER"!

"Let us bury her somewhere," so saying the accused again commenced to pull me violently and were dragging me towards the western outskirts of the village when thinking that I was being taken outside I began to bawl out at the top of my voice.

"Still I was dragged on and on and after throwing me in a raggy-thrashing floor, the accused began to abuse me. From here the accused lifted me bodily and took me to a place near the "Narappa" Hill (which is at a distance of some furlongs from the village of Churmuri) and again beat me there. The accused then menacingly asked me not to disclose the incident to anybody. I was accordingly forced to take an oath to that effect."

The complainant then described the manner in which she was brought to her house.

The case which has not yet been concluded has created a great sensation in these parts.

DINESH GUPTA'S EXECUTION SCENES

Bose's Assault Enquiry Report

"Unjustifiable And Premeditated"

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER.
(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, July 8.

The execution of Dinesh Gupta took place at about 3-45 a.m. on Tuesday last in the Alipore Central Jail. In spite of his brother's application to the Jail authorities to deliver the dead body of the victim to him after the execution, the funeral was performed in the jail yard where Gupta's brother and other relatives were present.

PETITION WITHHELD

All attempts to save the young man from the gallows failed. The last mercy petition which was to have been forwarded to His Majesty the King was withheld by the local Government.

It was not definitely known to the public when Dinesh was to be hanged. Neither could it be ascertained from the authorities. But as the last interview between his parents and brother and Dinesh took place on Monday with all its extremely touching scenes, a large number of people passed the whole night following the day outside the jail, waiting to know the approach of the last hour of Dinesh. Roused from his sleep at 3 a.m. he took his bath and approached the noose with a loud shout of "Bande Mataram" which roused all other political prisoners in the Central Jail who also thundered the same cry.

HARTAL AND MOURNING.

After the cremation was over at about 10 a.m. yesterday the whole city which was already upset by the ominous news observed hartal. In the evening a large gathering assembled at the foot of the Ochterlony Monument in the Maidan to mourn the loss in spite of incessant rain. A resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting eulogizing the spirit of sacrifice of Dinesh Gupta; the resolution very similar to the Karachi Congress resolution admiring the spirit of sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his comrades. A procession then started from the meeting carrying National and black flags and a profusely garlanded portrait of Gupta. The procession terminated at Hazra Park.

SJT. BOSE'S ASSAULT ENQUIRY REPORT

It will be remembered that Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the then Mayor of Calcutta, was severely assaulted by the Calcutta police, under Sir Charles Tegart's regime, when the former was leading a procession to the Calcutta Maidan in order to celebrate the last Independence Day (January 26, 1931). This affair was many a time brought into the limelight of public criticism and official, attempts were made to minimize it, even to exonerate the police and put the entire blame upon the Nationalists. Questions were raised in the Bengal Legislative Council in this connection and they elicited only evasive answers from the official bloc.

The Corporation of Calcutta appointed a committee to enquire into the Independence Day affair. Mr. Hasan Imam of Patna was its Chairman and among the members were the present Mayor and Deputy Mayor, a few Councillors of the Corporation and three outside gentlemen. There was one European member also who was all along absent from the meetings of the Enquiry Committee.

The Committee has submitted its report which is unanimous except that the European member has not signed it. It is likely to be taken up for discussion by the Corporation to-morrow.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE AND PREMEDITATED."

It is understood that the report states that the police assault on Sjt. Bose was "unjustifiable and premeditated."

The Committee finds that there was a "determined attack" by the police on the Ambulance workers of the Congress which must be "condemned" by all right thinking men.

When a question was raised in the Bengal Council in regard to the incident the Hon Member of the Government of Bengal charged Sjt. Bose of "dishonesty" to his fellow Congress members. That charge has been refuted by the Committee and as to the Home Member's statement that Sjt. Bose suffered the consequences of what he did himself, meaning of course that Sjt. Bose had provoked the police to assault him, the report opines that the statement was unwarranted. It also says that it was the police who were responsible for the ugly situation, for they could have easily avoided the incident if they had arrested, Sjt. Bose as soon as he had stepped out of the Corporation office, ready to violate the police order and not allowed him to proceed up to the Maidan.

CAUSE OF COMMUNAL DISCORD

"Lack Of Toleration," Says Kerala Leader

MR. KELAPPAN ON AWAKENING OF MASSES

Taking advantage of the presence of Sjt. K. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, in Bombay, the Keralites of Matunga and Dadar collected in large numbers at Dhuru Hall on Thursday night. Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer presided.

MR. KELAPPAN'S SPEECH.

Sjt. Kelappan, who was greeted with cheers, remarked that the chief obstacle in the way of communal harmony in India was the lack of toleration of each other's faith. God is common to all and if only people would consider one's religion an individual affair of his or hers much of the differences would disappear. Personally he did not believe that the percentages of seats in legislatures and proportion of appointments in Government service would solve the communal or sectional disharmony in India. What applied to Hindu-Muslim differences applied equally to the differences in the Hindu community which was divided by so many castes.

AWAKENING OF MASSES.

Touching on the record of Kerala in the last campaign, he referred to the splendid response from the masses and the self-sacrifice and suffering of the average volunteer. He paid a special tribute to the Thiyya community, the youngmen belonging to which had realised that neither the Government as established now nor their communal organisations and leaders were going to improve their social difficulties and they felt that the Congress alone could ameliorate their conditions. As many as 700 workers went to jail representing the flower of Kerala and about 75 per cent. of this army was now available for constructive work in Kerala.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

Coming to the financial position of the K. P. C. C., he referred to the serious economic distress through which Kerala was passing through. Prices of all produce,—copra, pepper, and paddy—were abnormally low and even the biggest Janmi was selling his land to pay land revenue. In the circumstances no help could be received from the landed and rich classes for Congress work. Sjt. Kelappan appealed to the audience to go to their help so that the picketing that was going on so vigorously in every part of Kerala might be continued without a break.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks appealed to the Bombay Keralites to take a resolve to contribute a small sum monthly to the K.P.C.C. to enable them to carry on the work of the Congress.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Navathe And Bhave Refuse Bail

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 9.

Messrs. Mokashi, Navathe and Bhave, the three youths who were recently arrested on the charge of a revolutionary plot were presented before the District Magistrate Mr. McMillan, I. C. S., yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Dundwali, Vakeel, applied for the release of Mr. Mokashi on bail. At the beginning Mr. Mokashi was not prepared to be released on bail, but after some time he signed the application. Then Mr. Dundwali addressed the court, and Mr. McMillan agreed to release Mokashi on condition that two persons should give bail of Rs. 500/- each. There upon, the father and uncle came forward to give Rs. 500/- each and thus Mokashi was released on bail.

MESSRS. NAVATHE AND BHAVE REFUSE BAIL.

The authorities, it is learnt were prepared to release Messrs. Navathe and Bhave on bail but both the youths refused to be released on bail and therefore they are again placed in the police custody.

CHARGES.

Mr. Navathe is charged with using stolen property and Messrs. Mokashi and Bhave are charged with house breaking and theft. The District Magistrate has ordered that these cases may be tried by Mr. K. V. Hasabnis Poona City, Mamledar.

PICKETING GOING STRONG.

The picketing of foreign cloth shop was successfully carried on by the Congress volunteer on Wednesday. Mrs. Yasodabai Bhut and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadya picketed the shop of Keshawlal Manilal. Three more merchants agreed to sign the Congress pledge. Mr. Mandre's shop was of much importance, for it was his shop which was picketed first for he refused to abide the Congress condition. Now he himself has come forward asking the Congress to seal the foreign cloth stock. Senapati Bapat has gone to Bombay to discuss with the Congress Working Committee members, where it is learnt that the merchants also intend to present their case.

CLOCK ON THE AMPHITHEATRE.

A clock has been placed on the Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College, Poona. It is a new addition, but it is a matter of regret that the National Flag is not seen for which much agitation was carried on last year.

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x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug

*Do not carry passengers, xCalls at Colombo. (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	21 July	7 Aug.
Tasukuni Maru	12030	5 Aug.	22 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Hakusa Maru	2209)	5 Aug.	11 Aug.
Taijo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

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For particulars write to:—

REDKER AGENCY, Bombay No. 4

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 11.

Cotton Mill shares opened at about unchanged rates. Prices ruled quiet but steady. The feeling is again nervous on unfavourable news from Europe. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 676/ and after improving to Rs. 678/ closed at Rs. 674/6. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 351/ and after improving Rs. 2/ closed easy at Rs. 349/6. Bombay Burma shares were quiet and on increased selling pressure declined to Rs. 368/12 from the opening level of Rs. 326/ Tata Steel Ordinary shares ruled quiet. Government Securities declined in sympathy with a fall in sterling securities on the London Stock Exchange.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 11.

Bombay Dyeing 676; 78; 74
Century 233; 30; 30-10
Colaba N. 96
Crescent 62; 61
Fazul 351; 53; 47; 49
Indore 355
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 347; 43
New Great 132; 130-10
Pearl 216; 14
Simplex 62
Swadeshi 273; 76; 73
Burma 376; 75; 76-14; 68
Hydro 107; 7-13
Tram 105-10
Deff. 277
Ord. 23-8; 2; 4
Bundi 13-2
Indian 151
Katni Ord. 157
Alcock 212; 10

MILLS

Bombay, July 11.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	674-6
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	230-10
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	343-12
100 Colaba	96-4
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	61-4
250 Currim.	60
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-9
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	349/6
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	355-0
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	86-14
100 Kohinoor	128-12
250 Laxmi	840
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
100 New Great	130-10
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	125
250 Pearl	214-6
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1675
250 Simplex	62-8
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	273-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	677-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-0
50-25 Central	14-8
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	10-40
500-125 Imperial Contr.	257-8
100-50 India	81
5 Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	151-4
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	640
100 Katni	157-8
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-0
100 Sahabad	140-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P	8-0
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-10
200-100 Oriental	1690
10 Vulcan	5-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	111-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Valley	542-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	66-4
50 Bom. Tram	105-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power P.	1065
100 Tata Power	397-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	800
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-12
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	550

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	44-8
30 Tata Steel D.	277-8
75 Tata Steel	23-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	210-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	182-8
50 Bom. Telephone	40.0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-7-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	368-12
50 Bom. Burma New	138-2
100 In. Bleaching	132-12
15 Scindia	5-14-0
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper	60-0-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	100-0-0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

—:o:—

New York, July 10.

	Season to Date.	This Week	Corresponding Season 1929-30.	Corresponding Week 1929-30.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	13,047	52	5,969	18	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters	4,940	52	6,969	26	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,747	65	6,734	36	,,
Of which to Japan	1,173	9	1,008	nil.	,,
Of which to China	384	9	216	nil.	,,
Of which to G. B.	1,080	3	1,260	4	,,
Of which to Germany	1,706	23	1,764	12	,,
Stock at New York	——	228	——	236	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	2,918	——	1,160	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	854	——	620	,,
World's Visible Supply	——	7,834	——	——	,,
Of which American Cotton	——	5,513	——	——	,,
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	10,602	132	12,476	139	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports —	8,847	15	8,619	13	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.) Bombay, July 31.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/-; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/-.

Prices per cwt.:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7-4-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 5-8-0; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 4-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 7-14-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-6-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14/; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-2-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21/-; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43/-; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 712-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 36/8; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 31-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0, Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26-8-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-5-6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 11.

	Bales.
Khandesh	146
Central India	564
Barsi-Nugger	397
Hyderabad-Gaorani	7
Berar	623
Central Provinces	247
Dholera	1,154
Rajputana	175
Broach	56
Compta-Dharwar	737
Westerns-Northerns	360
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100
Egyptians	98
East Africans	950
Cotton	5,691
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,061
Linseed	2,271
Gingellyseed	144
Groundnuts	11,662
Castorseeds	7,499
Rice	786
	Tons.
Coal	224

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916.
Banks Buying D D 929.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 87 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 11/16 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 11th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 10th inst.
London/Paris 124.000 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34.84 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.07 10th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10 3/4 9th inst. £4.4-10 1/8 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/8 9th inst. 13 5/16 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/8 9th inst. 13 5/16 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 5/8 9th inst. 28 3/4 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 15/16 p.c. 9th inst. 2 p.c. 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/16 p.c. 9th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 60/
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9.
5 per cent Loan due 1938 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 63/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/12.
Forward Rates: 16th July Settlement **3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 60/0/0**
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100/1/0.
Tone of Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 11.

3 Months Discounts 2 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2½ p.c.
Banks of England rate 2½ p.c.
Call Money 5 p.c.
One Month 4½ p.c.
Three Months 4½ p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 11.

T T London on Berlin 20.53 1/8
T T London on Amsterdam 12.07 3/4
T T London on Brussels 34.83
T T London on Madrid 51.07
T T London on Milan 92.97
T T London on Berne 25.06
T T London on Paris 123.87
T T London on Prague 164 27

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 11.

October	9.45
December	9.67
January	9.77
March	9.98
May	10.16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 11.

July	9.13
October	9.46
Middling Spot	9.12

New York, July 11.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	——
January	——
March	——

New York, Noon Coll:

October	——
January	——
March	——

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 11.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil bales
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil bales

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.19
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.34
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.49
Oomra, Good	3.62
Oomra, Fully Good	3.77
Oomra, Fine	3.92
Bengal, Good	3.47
Bengal, Fully Good	3.57
Bengal, Fine	3.67
Scinde, Fully Good	3.57
Scinde, Fine	3.67
Scinde, Superfine	3.77

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

Sakellaridis, July	7.64
September	7.80
October	7.85
November	7.90
January	8.05
March	8.20
May	8.34
F.G.F., Spot	7.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

	Opening	Closing
July	——	4.94
August		4.97
September		4.99
October	5.02	5.01
November		5.03
December		5.07
January	5.12	5.10
February		5.14
March	5.22	5.18
April		5.22
May	5.31	5.26
June		5.29
July		5.32
Middling Spot		5.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, July 11.

Estimated Spot Sales	3,000 bales
Sales for Export	100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100 bales

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, July 11.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb cargoes—
July sellers 20/1 1/2
Barletta Russo per 63 cargoes—
July/Aug sellers 20/6
Wheat South Australian parcels—
Afloat sellers 22
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
July/Aug sellers 21/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 11.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta—
July sellers 7/10 1/2 per cwt
C and F Bombay—
July/Sept sellers 7/11 per cwt
C and F Karachi—
July/Sept sellers 7/11 per cwt

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, July 11.

Demand Bills 486.37

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 11.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
July/Aug nominal £5:2:6
Castorseed Bombay ton—
July/Aug sellers £12:5:0
Rapeseed Toria ton—
July/Aug sellers £10:5:0

LINSEED.

London, July 11.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
July/Aug nominal £11:0:0
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
July Hull sellers £9:2:6
Linseed Bombay ton—
July/Aug nominal £12:0:0

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 11.

Silver—Little India selling. Business small.
To-day's price:—
Spot 13 3/16
Forward 13 3/16

GOLD.

London, July 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4:4:10 3/4

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LINSEED OIL.

London, July 11.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
July/Aug nominal 17/1 1/2
Sept/Dec sellers 17/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed—
Spot sellers d. 3 3/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 11.

Interest day to day loans 1 3/8 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loans 1 7/8 per cent
Bank Bills 3 months 2 1/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 2 1/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 1/4 per cent

SURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th July 1931:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,53,69,47
Reserve.	
Coin and bullion.	
IN INDIA.	
Silver coin	1,23,02,22
Gold bullion	17,50,65
Silver bullion	7,21,25
Securities (Purchase Price.)	
In India	5,95,35
In England	Nil

G. T. HOSPITAL RELIEF FUND.

List Of Subscriptions

Sir Temulji Nariman, Trustee N.J. Wadia Charities Rs. 500; Messrs. Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co. Rs. 250; Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Solicitors Rs. 151; D.B.T. through Dr. F.N. Moos Rs. 101; The Bombay Gas Co. Rs. 100; Messrs. Evans, Fraser & Co. Rs. 100; Messrs. H.J. Foster & Co. Rs. 50; Messrs. Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd. Rs. 50; The Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. Rs. 50; Henry Gannon, Esqr., Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Rs. 50; A. Kirke Smith, Esqr. Rs. 30; R. W. Armstrong, Esqr. Rs. 25; Messrs. Kodak, Ltd. Rs. 25; The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co. Rs. 20; The Oxford University Press Rs. 20; R.C. Forsyth, Esqr. Rs. 15; Through Dr. F.N. Moos Rs. 15; Messrs. L.A. Stronach & Co. (India), Ltd. Rs. 15; Messrs. Hill Son & Knox Rs. 10; Phiroz P. Khandalawala, Esqr. Rs. 10; Messrs. T.S.R. Gillett Rs. 10; J. Bullock, Esqr. Rs. 10; T. King, Esqr. Rs. 10; A.J. Moore, Esqr. Rs. 5; H.N. Nalivala, Esqr. Rs. 5; and Messrs. F.E. Hardcastle & Co. Rs. 5. Total Rs. 1,632.

The fund has been created with a view to supplement the hospital resources which have been very much curtailed due to acute financial stringency. All receipts are utilised solely for providing medicines and comforts for poor patients of all castes and communities who are treated free of charge. Subscriptions should be sent to the Superintendent, G.T. Hospital.

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"Indian Daily Mail" says (20-6-31)—We are glad to note that particular attention has been paid in this year's publication to the news and requirements of Swadeshi, a list of manufacturers of such goods being given in a satisfactory form.

"Hindu" (22-5-31) says:—"Another section of considerable importance to the Commercial community is the "Market Places of India". It is a cyclopedia of Indian Markets the nature of business conducted, production, imports, exports, modes of communications, chief fairs etc."

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1931.

MORE TROOPS FOR BURMA

—:o:—

Maratha Soldiers From Poona Under Orders For Active Service?

VILLAGES ATTACKED AND REBELS ARRESTED

POONA, July 11.

It is understood that the 25th Maharatta Light Infantry will leave Poona on Monday, if not on Tuesday, for Burma. Though many are on leave it is expected that by Monday most of them would have returned. It is hoped that the battalion will be 500 strong. Lt.-Col. Ford will be in command. It is also understood that the 3rd battalion 6th Rajputana Rifles, stationed at Secunderabad has been warned to stand by to leave for Burma if required.

Besides the 25th Maharatta Light Infantry it is understood that one troop of the 18th Mule Transport Company will be despatched from Poona to Burma on Tuesday evening.—A. P.

Police Encounter With Burma Rebels

RANGOON, July 11.

On Thursday night, Inspector U Po Si and a party of Kungyangon Police, in Hanthawady District, encountered a gang of dacoits near a village. The latter resisted and their leader Tee Tee alleged to be a notorious Karen criminal who had absconded, was shot dead. The officer of the Police Station received dah cuts. Two of the dacoits were captured and a rifle, a few rounds of ammunition and daggers were seized. The body of Tee Tee was taken to Kungyangon. It is reported that he was responsible for several dacoities in Pyapon District.

DACOITS IN BURMA.

Burning of Indian haystacks and cutting of nursery plants in Kyagan area is reported from Myaungmya. Dacoities still continue. There are reported from Insein, three from Henzada and one from Prome. In the last case, property looted is valued at nearly Rs. 1,000.—A.P.

REBEL ACTIVITIES IN BURMA

Villages Attacked

RANGOON, July 11.

Four rebels visited a village north-east of Tharrawaddy on the night of July 9 and demanded money and provisions. They were, however, attacked by villagers who killed two of them. The other two escaped.

In Thayetmyo, 50 rebels armed with 40 local made guns attacked four villages on July 6 and 7, and looted small sums of money.

In Prome a police party met a rebel in a hut in a dense jungle and killed him, 36 persons have surrendered in Prome, in the course of the last two days. —A. P.

REBELLION IN SHAN STATES.

40 ARRESTS.

RANGOON, July 11.

The latest news from the Shan States is that about forty rebels have been rounded up along with the leader of the gang during the last 48 hours. Operations are being arranged against about 60 men who are reported to be hiding themselves in certain parts of the country. There has been no further offensive action against these men. The assistants of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation working in neighbouring forests are helping the officials in their task.—A. P.

MAHADEV DESAI ON MISSION OF PEACE

Morvi Satyagraha Likely To Be Suspended

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CAMP, July 11.

It is understood that negotiations for a settlement of the Morvi Satyagraha are going on and Mr. Mahadev Desai, Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, was seen entering train for Morvi this afternoon at Vankaner Railway Station with Mr. Venilal Buch of Kathiawad Satyagraha Dal. It is rumoured at Vankaner that Mr. Desai is specially sent for by the Maharaja of Morvi. Mr. Manilal Kothari who is at Bhovali has sent a message to the leaders of Kathiawad who meeet here tomorrow to consider the Morvi situation and to decide after consultation with Mahatmaji. Much depends upon Mahadevbhai's visit to the Maharaja of Morvi.

MORVI SATYAGRAHA SUSPENDED

Mr. M. Desai To Negotiate With State Authorities?

AHMEDABAD, July 12.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, who arrived here yesterday, immediately left for Morvi where successive batches of volunteers are proceeding to offer satyagraha for the assertion of the right to enter the State and do propaganda work in behalf of the Congress. Hitherto six batches have offered satyagraha. Leaders are being arrested while volunteers are taken to a distanct place and released. It is understood that the object of Mr. Mahadev Desai's visit is to open negotiations with State authorities. In the meantime satyagraha has been suspended under instructions from Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

AGENCY BAN ON "SAURASHTRA."

REPRESENTATIVE TOURS TO ASCERTAIN EFFECT.

(From A Correspondent).

RANPUR, July 11.

A "Saurashtra" representative toured to-day in some parts of Kathiawar to ascertain the effect of the reported ban of the Agency against "Saurashtra." It was ascertained that Post Offices situated in actual Agency limits like Wadhwan Camp stopped all delivery of the paper, while States like Limbdi, Wadhwan and Chuda allowed delivery of the paper in State Post Offices situated in their limits but did not deliver those going in Agency limits. The Ranpur Post Office accepted and dispatched all copies.

Dispatch of copies by Railway was not at all interfered with except at one place, namely Porbandar where, it is alleged, the Station Master, in pursuance of Police instructions, refused to deliver parcels. This appears to be a misunderstanding because the Post Offices Act does not apply to dispatch by railway nor has Police or railway authority anything to do in the matter.

The "Saurashtra" office is arranging to send "Saurashtra" to Agency area with special messengers and is organizing special service for the purpose.

DECAPITATION OF REBELS "AN EORRR OF JUDGMENT."

RANGOON, July 10.
(Delayed).

The Burma Government by a resolution disapprove of the recent action in decapitating sixteen rebels. They however consider, that punishment is unnecessary inasmuch as it was an error of judgment.—A. P.

AFGHAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

Ceremonial Opening By Nadir Shah

SIMLA, July 11.

The National Council was opened with full ceremonial by King Nadir Shah in Kabul on the 6th July.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Conference At Hyderabad

KARACHI, July 11.

A conference of representatives of different interests in Sind to discuss and arrive at an agreement on the question of separation from Bombay has been invited to take place on the 14th at Hyderabad. The invitations which are over the signatures of half a dozen prominent citizens have been issued to leading men of Sind. The signatories are Messrs. Miran Mahomed Shah, M.L.C., Abdul Majid, Secretary, Sind Muslim Party (Shafi School), Abdul Jabar, President, Sind Muslim Nationalist Party, Santdas Mangharam, Theosophist, Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Punniah, Hindu Mahasabhaite and editor "Sind Observer."

The Executive Committee of the Sind Branch of the Hindu Mahasabha will also meet at Hyderabad on the 19th July to consider the proposal to appoint a committee to wait on the Viceroy and place before him the Hindu view-point on the question of Separation of Sind.—A. P.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Nonofficial Resolutions For Next Seassion

POONA, July 11.

The ballot of non-official resolutions for the approaching meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, commencing on the 20th July was held this noon with the result that the following received priority. Mr. N. V. Jog will move for the reduction of salaries of all Government servants belonging to All-India, Provincial and subordinate services on a graded scale. Next comes Syed Miran Mahomed Shah, who will move for the punishment of officers who compel the public to supply them with foodstuffs free of charge. The third resolution stands in the name of Mr. Syed Munawar, who will move for a committee to devise means for the prevention of beggary.

Then Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale will move for a committee to examine the financial aspects of irrigation works in the Deccan. Six days have been allotted for non-official business. Since the larger number of private bills will probably take up these days, it is not likely that more than one or two resolutions can be moved and that any other than the four resolutions mentioned above will be moved, although the next places in order of priority have been secured by Dr. Solanki, Mr. N. E. Navle, Rao Saheb Kulkarni, Dr. Dixit, Mr. A. N. Surve, Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Rao Bahadur Patil and Mr. L. R. Gokhale. Among the official business, it is understood that only the Irrigation Bill will be keenly contested.—A.P.

DIBRUGARH CARTERS' STRIKE.

DIBRUGARH, July 11.

Dibrugarh carters are on strike since yesterday morning as a protest against the enforcement of the provision in the Assam Highways Act, requiring the use of tyres three inches wide instead of two inches, as at present. A meeting was held last evening, when a resolution was passed protesting against the provision, and resolving to send a representation to the Government of Assam, praying that it might be rescinded. A Permanent Carters' Association was formed at the meeting to safeguard their interests.—A. P.

Trichinopoly.—It is understood that orders have been received for the retirn of articles taken over by the police from the Satyagraha volunteers training camp during the satyagraha campaign.—A. P.

Patna.—It is understood that the Local Government have circularised Departmental Heads, to effect a five per cent cut in the general budget. No reduction in salaries is proposed at present.—A. P.

"SEPARATE ELECTORATES & MUSLIMS RIGHT"

"They Must Be Retained In Future Constitution"

DACCA, July 11.

Presiding over the session of the All-Bengal Muslim Conference which opened this afternoon, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan claimed that Muslims must have a clear majority in the Legislature, a majority which did not depend upon the whims and fancies of a few persons. Unless this was done, the future Government of Bengal would be nothing but a continued scuffle between parties that were formed, reformed and dissolved in a day. Mussalmans needed genuine Federal Government. But unless they were guaranteed a majority in Bengal and the Punjab, any constitution that might be evolved at the Round Table Conference would not be worth the paper on which it was written. He refuted the allegation that Muslims were not nationalists, adding that no greater libel could be uttered regarding the community, and said that unless they gave up the right of separate electorates, they must be retained in the future Constitution of India. It was a right which had been solemnly promised to them by a succession of British Government, a right which was embodied in the present Government of India Act and a right which was unanimously desired by the Muslims of India.

"DISASTROUS RESULTS."

Dr. Khan accused the Congress of attempting to enforce its "ukase" with complete disregard of the feelings of the minority, which action had produced disastrous results, and to impose its will on thousands of persons who were, and are, fundamentally opposed to its basic tenets. Mr. Gandhi he added, had promised a blank cheque to Muslims immediately after the Delhi Pact, but had never signed it, and the tactics pursued by the Congress since then had neither inspired the confidence of the people as a whole, nor had they added to its reputation for clarity of vision and sanity of outlook. The Muslim community, he went on to say, was completely alienated both from the policy and methods of Congress, the chief feature of whose politics was a curious combination of communism and communalism. And at no time in the political history of India had the division between the two great communities been so acute.

HIT AT CONGRESS' ECONOMIC POLICY.

In conclusion, he criticised the economic policy of the Congress as embodied in the Karachi resolution, which, he felt, would lead to destruction of Indian culture and the loss of all that the country had slowly and patiently built up during the difficult and stormy stages of modern time. He took pride in the fact that the Muslim community had been singularly free from participation in anarchical crime, and maintained that no charge could be more untrue than that Muslims had taken no part in the fight for the freedom of the country. Muslims were greater nationalists than any community in India, because Nationalism was the core of their religion, and for genuine freedom, they were prepared to sacrifice anything that they deemed dearest and most precious on earth.

RECEPTION CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Welcoming the delegates, the Nawab of Dacca, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, appealed to Congress and Hindu leaders who were true nationalists to give a definite and frank reply to the demands of Mussalmans, so that they might know once for all whether there was any possibility of Hindu-Muslim unity, based upon an honourable and enduring mutual agreement. He would request Hindu leaders to consider this fact, that great harm was being done to the country as a whole by their unwillingness to accept the just demands of Muslims. Rightly or wrongly, there was suspicion in the minds of the majority of Mussalmans, that their legitimate rights would not be safe unless they elected their own representatives, and this suspicion could not be removed by mere words or promises. In the interest of the community and country, it was imperative that Mussalmans should unite and organise themselves and consolidate their power. This would not only ensure for themselves honourable existence in the country, but would also help the growth of nationalism in India. "When we Mussalmans become united and organised, the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question on the problem of the electorate will not take more than a day". The Nawab suggested the establishment of organisations in every sub-division, if not in every village, in Bengal, with a definite programme of constructive social, educational and political work.—A. P.

No Constitution Without Adult Suffrage.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEADER SUPPORTS JOINT ELECTORATE

URGES NATIONALIST MUSLIMS TO ORGANISE WORKERS AND PEASANTS

LAHORE, July 11.

The Anjuman Ahrar-I-Islam Conference opened to-day, Maulana Habibur Rahman of Ludhiana presiding. About hundred and fifty persons, including over sixty delegates from the districts, attended.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

Maulvi Mazharali Azhar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates said that the problem of joint or separate electorates and federal or unitary Government were not the real problems before the country. What they should deliberate on was how to attain the economic independence of India. The mere attainment of political independence without first attaining economic independence would lead to considerable distress. For Muslims the ideal should be economic and political independence, whether communal problems were solved or not, and whether class war was eliminated or not.

CAPTURE CONGRESS.

Mr. Habibur Rahaman in the course of his presidential address, said that he was an advocate of joint electorates with adult suffrage, on condition that Mr. Gandhi should not accept any constitution at the Round Table Conference until adult suffrage was acceded. He advised Muslims to enter the Congress in large numbers and capture the organisation, irrespective of the fact that they believed in separate electorates. He emphasised that the Muslims majority in the Punjab must continue. Personally, he believed in a Government of labourers and workers, and urged Nationalist Muslims to organise the Punjab labourers, workers and peasants. —A.P.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

A Madras Formula For Muslims.

(From A. Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 11.

It is understood that the various schools of Muslim political thought availing themselves of the present of Maulana Zafarali Khan in Madras, are discussing the formula regarding the communal settlement which is securing the local "All-Muslim parties conference" support. The formula under discussion is as under: —(1) Separate electorates shall continue for ten years after the new constitution comes into force with reservation of seats on population basis. (2) In provinces, where Muslims are in a majority joint-electorates shall automatically become the law of the land after the aforesaid period of ten years simultaneously with the introduction of adult franchise provided that under no circumstances shall the majority in any province be reduced to a minority or even an equality. (3) If adult franchise is not introduced after ten years seats for Muslims in the majority provinces shall be reserved on population basis with joint-electorates. (4) If in the provinces where Muslims are in a minority seperate electorates shall continue for ten years with weightage as at present and thereafter representation shall be on the basis of joint electorates with reservation and weightage for a period of ten years on the expiry of which it shall be open to Muslim voters or legislators to decide finally by a 60 per cent majority if this system is to be retained. (5) In the provinces where Muslims are in a minority the Muslim representatives of the province concerned in the Central Legislature shall nominate a panel of 4 candidates for a single seat and that any one of them or all four of them shall stand for election for joint electorate.

Dharmadhikari Let Out On Provisional Bail.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 11.

Dr. Dharmadhikari, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, was released on provisional bail from Betul Jail yesterday morning. He arrived here last evening. Further hearing of the bail application filed by Barrister Abhyanker on his behalf will be resumed on the 23rd instant.

LORD WILLINGDON'S CHELMSFORD CLUB SPEECH

Diwan Abdul Hamid's Statement

SIMLA, July 11.

Diwan Abdul Hamid of Kapurthala in a statement to the press refers to Mr. Bracken's motion in the House of Commons, and says that he was present at the Chelmsford Club Dinner and listened to Lord Willingdon's speech, which was a trumpet call for friendly co-operation and not a declaration of surrender. To represent the Viceroy's speech as savouring of the spirit of levity and defeatism is nothing short of a travety and distortion of facts. Mr. Abdul Hamid hopes that the motion will be gracefully withdrawn, and if pressed, will be summarily rejected.—A. P.

PUBLIC OPINION INVITED.

SIMLA, July 11.

The Committee invite expression of opinion on the part of the public in the form of memoranda which may be sent to the Secretary at Kennedy House, Simla, up to July 25, and after that care Postmaster Karachi. After examination of these memoranda, the Committee will invite the attendance of those whose views require further elucidation at Karachi, or if more convenient to them, at Poona or Simla. The Committee desire it to be particularly noted that their terms of reference do not embrace the political or administrative aspects of the proposed separation, but are strictly confined to its financial implications.—A. P.

DELHI "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

NEW DELHI, July 11

In the Delhi Conspiracy case, the accused, when asked by the President, told the court that they had not yet decided about their counsel, and had nothing to add to what they had stated on Thursday last. Thereupon the President informed them that regular proceedings would commence from Monday irrespective of their giving a decision or not. It is understood that the statement of the chief approver, Kailaspati, before the Magistrate will be read on Monday.—A. P.

Sind Financial Enquiry Committee

SIMLA, July 11.

The Sind Financial Enquiry Committee will begin work at Simla on the 13th and will open enquiry at Karachi on the 30th instant.—A. P.

Rangoon.—The employment of an additional police force has been sanctioned by the Government. It will be quartered for a year in Padaung and Paukkaung townships in Prome District which are in a disturbed and dangerous state. —A. P.

COPYRIGHT LIBRARY FOR INDIA

New Scheme In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 9.

(By Mail).

What promises to be a very important development in the history of the Imperial Library was referred to last night by the Imperial Librarian in the course of a most interesting talk at the Rotary Club dinner in "What Calcutta Reads." He stated that the Government of India were seriously considering the question of increasing the resources of the Imperial Library by converting it into an Indian Copyright Library. Several advantages are expected to accrue from this proposal, not the least of which is that Library will by law become entitled to receive free of cost a copy of every book published in the country. This is the first time any attempt has been made to establish such an institution, although Great Britain has as many as six such libraries, the chief of which is the British Museum, which now is entitled to receive free any book published in India.

If this scheme is put into force, as it most likely in view of what Dr. W. Urquhart, a member of the Library Council, said in the general discussion, there will be one place in the country where any book published in India on any subject and in any language will be available.—A. P.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. —The Royal Society of Arts, London, has elected Dr. Lalbhai D. Dholakeya of Amreli (Baroda State) a Fellow of the Society. Dr. Dholakeya is a distinguished member of the Baroda State Education Service and a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London.

WORKERS REALISE NEED FOR ORGANISATION

Rajkot Mill Operatives' Move

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, July 10.

The labourers of the local mill have realised the necessity of unity. Efforts are made for forming a Workers' League here. The mill-workers of Rajkot have put this into practice. In the six departments of People's Representative Assembly there is a Labour Department. The present national spirit has evoked amongst the workers the importance of leagues.

The Amran incident of Jamnagar State has now come to an amicable settlement. The matter was controversial but as the Durbar of Amran requested the Jamsaheb to come to a settlement forgetting all the past, the Jamsaheb has given Rs. 5,000 and village Hadmatia.

Information is coming here about sales of foreign cloth at Porbander, Amreli and other places and the people are discontented at the attitude of foreign cloth merchants. The extent of picketing at Porbander has been increasing day by day.

News is coming that the Bajana State has introduced primary and secondary education free.

WAKF ACT

Bohra Demand For Exemption

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 11.

A crowded meeting of the Dawoodi Bohras of Surat was held to protest against the report of the Wakf Inquiry Committee, Mr Abdulali Haiderali Malbari presided. Resolutions were passed declaring their great dissatisfaction regarding the Wakf Inquiry Committee report which, it was stated, was one-sided and requesting the Government to release the Dawoodi Bohras from its application. The meeting also passed a resolution declaring unacceptance of the report. The meeting passed another resolution criticising the action of the Committee in refusing staunch Bohras to be examined as witnesses though they offered to be witnesses and further the meeting resolved to authorise the President to forward copies of the resolutions to the Government of Bombay and the Hon. Minister of Education.

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